REGISTERED No. 27—1876.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,908.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JU[illegible] 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| | In Advance. | | In Arrear. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| | In Advance. | | In Arrear. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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| First Insertion | Rs. 5 |
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A line, but for Extra Payment counted as less than eight lines.

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| | |
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Double Commercial Rates: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The [illegible] Steamer *SEVERN*, 1,404 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th June, at 5 P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June | 11 | Leaves Tondiberry | June 25 |
| „ | 13 | „ Madras | „ 27 |
| „ | 16 | „ Coconada | „ 29 |
| „ | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | „ 30 |
| „ | 19 | „ Bimlipatam | „ 30 |
| „ | 20 | „ Gopalpore | July 1 |
| „ | 21 | „ False Point | „ 2 |
| „ | 21 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | „ 4 |

Through China can be booked by the Steamers to and from the above intermediate ports for transhipment at Hongkong by the Peninsular Maritime Company's Steamships, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 15th May 1874, to the end of August, when the navigation is usually stopped, communication will be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Saroor, [illegible] miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Outward Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at PEHREN, KOWEIT, and MOHOMMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 500 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mercer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1874, at 5 P.M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | June 17 | Leave BUSHIRE | July 6 |
| „ Kurrachee | „ 22 | „ Muhomrah | „ 8 |
| „ Gwadur | „ 27 | „ Fao | „ 9 |
| „ Muscat | „ 28 | „ Koweit | „ 10 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | „ 30 | „ Muscat | „ 14 |
| „ Lingah | „ 30 | „ Lingah | „ 14 |
| „ Muscat | „ 30 | „ Bunder Abbas | „ 14 |
| „ Muhomrah | „ 31 | „ Gwadur | „ 14 |
| „ Bushire | „ 31 | „ Kurrachee | „ 14 |
| „ Fao | „ 31 | „ Muscat | „ 14 |
| „ Koweit | „ 31 | „ Lingah | „ 14 |
| „ Bushire | July 1 | „ Bunder Abbas | „ 14 |
| Arrive at BUSHIRE | „ 5 | Arrive BOMBAY | „ 20 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 5 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. | Rs. | a. p. |
| Sewree | 2 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 0 | 0 | 6 0 |
| New Island | 2 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 0 | 0 | 6 0 |
| Uran | 3 | 0 0 | 2 | 0 0 | 0 | 6 0 |
| Nawa | 3 | 0 0 | 2 | 0 0 | 0 | 6 0 |
| Dharumtur | 3 | 0 0 | 1 | 8 0 | 0 | 9 0 |

The Omun Bay Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Nawa and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at [illegible] A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Office, 33, Hollow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 20th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| To Aden | 1st Class. £22 | 2nd Class. £10 | 3rd Class. £8 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Suez | 38 | 22 | 8 |
| „ Alexandria | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| „ Marseilles | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| „ Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| „ Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| „ Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| „ Messina | 52 | 35 | 14 10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"VICEROY" to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA" to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Passage-Tickets or Information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRS and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ACCOUTERMENTS and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution. Suitable carried out in a workmanlike manner. Early attention and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.

Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 40 per cwt.

Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 72 per cwt.

Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.

Iron Chests and Cupboards of sorts.

Compass of sorts.

Cutch Oil, best quality.

Best Ravens Canvas.

Tarpaulins and Mohnens's Anti-fouling Composition,

Mahogany's Impounding Powder.

Twine and Lines (Whit worth's), complete in cases.

Copper and Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets,

Best English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Fire Engines complete.

Traversing Screw Jack.

Bolting of sizes.

Coir Cloth.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Twine.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th June, 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GUICOWAR, (2,000 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. W. TESTIMAN, will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,803 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain F. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

1 Case white canes, 2 cases Europe Navy canvas No. 3, 2 cases chintz, 2 cases red copper [illegible], 3 cases green copper [illegible], 4 cases cotton umbrellas, 1 case paper, 2 cases ball thread, 1 case oil painting pictures, 1 roll of leather straps for machine wheels, 5 crates earthenware, containing dishes, flat dishes, plates, tea pots, &c., &c., 4 cases looking-glasses.

100 dozen best sherry wine to be sold without reserve.

200 Dozen Martinean Brandy.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th day of June 1874, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, in Re Gunpatrow Sivram, an insolvent, the following articles. At Railway Station Godown, Pilpitha and Kelwa Mahim Road 22½ Tunnels, viz.:—

A large Stock of Road Metals, Coaping Roll Stones, Bricks, Chunam Pounding Mill Stone, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Chateau Vieto Old Cognac Brandy.
Do. Comitrade Aine and Co.'s Cognac.
Do. Amontillado.
Do. Pale Golden Sherry.
Do. Leary & Co.'s Claret.
Do. Whiskey, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following [illegible]:—

Sundries consisting of new plated mounted double harnesses, level with steel and measuring chains, lady's sidesaddle, toys, sheet paper, hose, wheeler machine, smoke box, scents, hardsteele, Australian butter, kerosine oil, table lamps, spare chimneys, large pictures in maple and gilt frames, 2 cases of coils of rope, bale [illegible] graphic group of known Parsees and Englishofficers, [illegible].

On account and at the risk of concerned:—

100 Rolls of Green Paints.
400 Rolls White Paints.
2 Cases of gilted fancy pocket Note-books of sizes.
25 „ China Paper Umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Nathoo Mahjee Ghanchy:—

1 Case 60 bottles 1 oz. each Imitation Sulphate of Quinine.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hossein Lookmanjee—

38 Bales Straw Boards.

Furniture consisting of blackwood-carved chiffoniers, carved lounging chairs, table, centre tables, large and small round tables, wardrobes, cup-boards, cradles, Chinese circular tables, easy and arm-chairs, camp-cots, bedsteads, reclining couches, sofas with spring, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, mulls, prints, dhooties, chintz, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD TOWN IN NISHANDARINCHA PADA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Mosarjee Callianjee, executor of the last will and testament of the late Callianjee Hamerjee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bharjee Jewraz and Sevjee Bhanjee, the following valuable property standing in the name of the said Bhanjee Jewraz in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February 1870, viz.:—

All that piece of Pazundaree ground, of which Mya Sharif Ahmed and Mya Mahomed Salley bin Fearoodeen Gunnoolur are the Pazundars, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Town in Nishandarincha Pada in the sub-district of Mendvee without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 30, and now under No. 45, and bounded on the east by the house of Hutoosey Wulljee, on the west by the house of Mohomed Doosa, on the north by the Chinchbunder Public Road, and on the south by the sweeper's passage. For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of deeds, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

SALE OF MORTON'S PROVISIONS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the indentor Cassum Abdool Razack [illegible].

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 176 V.B. | 1-10 | 10 Cases | each 3 doz. | 1 pints | castor oil. |
| | 11-30 | 20 „ | „ 6 | „ „ | |
| | 31-70 | 40 „ | „ 3 | „ „ | table vinegar. |
| | 71-120 | 50 „ | „ 2 | „ quarts | |
| | 121-140 | 12 „ | „ 6 | „ ½ lb. | peppermint lozenges |
| | 141-145 | 5 „ | „ 3 | „ pints | mixed pickles. |
| | 146-5) | 10 kegs | „ 6 | „ 1-5 pints | Blacking. |

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness. Can be seen at a week's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1874.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Brook Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Traveller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. [illegible] "CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a green wrapper instead of the dark as formerly. All with the words are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heats of summer especially and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto."

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.

Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on or about 20th June.)

THE very fine S.S. STATESMAN, 1,852 tons, J. VALIANT, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Extensive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1874.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH NUMEROUS REQUESTS,

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

WILL APPEAR FOR

TEN NIGHTS MORE.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JUNE, and THURSDAY, 11th JUNE.

WATT'S PHILLIPS'S GREAT DRAMA,

LOST IN LONDON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DRESS CIRCLE | Rs. 4 | UPPER CIRCLE | Rs. 2 |
| STALLS | „ 3 | PIT | „ 1 |

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

TWO BANDMASTERS WANTED, one European and one Portuguese; also BANDSMEN. Apply to SOUNDY & Co.

TANGAS.—New first-class TANGAS, with hood complete, especially adapted to Mofussil use. Price Rs. 300. Two or three ready on hand. Address, SUPERINTENDENT, Sharanpur Industrial Institution, Nasick.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO

BOW-BELLS' SUBSCRIBERS.

THIS POPULAR MAGAZINE can be had from the next July issue, at the REDUCED RATE of RUPEES 4-4, or by POST Rs. 6-4, per ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, if subscribed without any of the FASHION SUPPLEMENTS. Otherwise, as per our PRICE LISTS, which will be sent on application.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MR. T. E. DeCRUZ,

BAZAAR SUPPLIER AND GENERAL PURVEYOR, CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS,

Crawford Market, No 6, (Near Fowl Depot.)

COMMISSION ONLY 5 PER CENT. ON ALL PURCHASES.

MR. DeCRUZ begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that he has been for a long period connected with the above Business, and is in a position to purchase Bazaar articles of every description on most reasonable terms. From long experience he is enabled to regulate his selections according to the taste and requirements of his Constituents for whom he will secure the best qualities of articles.

He feels he will ensure a saving by employing Mr. DeCruz. Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

IS a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to persons of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRY—Reliont | ... ... ... | ... Per dozen Rs 15 |
| „ Virgin | ... ... ... | ... „ 17 |
| „ Diamond | ... ... ... | ... „ 21 |
| „ Amontillado | ... ... ... | ... „ 28 |
| PORT—Double Diamond | ... ... ... | ... „ 22 |
| CATALAN—White | ... ... ... | ... „ 18 |
| CLARET—St. Julien | ... ... ... | ... „ 21 |
| HOCH—Rudesheim | ... ... ... | ... „ 23 |
| CHABLIS—Superior | ... ... ... | ... „ 18 |
| CHAMPAGNE—Quarts | ... ... ... | ... „ 32 |
| „ Pints | ... ... ... | ... „ 16 |
| MOSELLE—Quarts | ... ... ... | ... „ 30 |
| „ Pints | ... ... ... | ... „ 18 |
| BRANDY—Royal Cognac | ... ... ... | ... „ 19 |
| „ Reynard's | ... ... ... | ... „ 27 |
| WHISKEY—Pure old Irish | ... ... ... | ... „ 24 |

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, BOARD and a COOL ROOM in COLABA. Say Rs. 100. T. G., Care of BATTY BROTHERS.

EUROPEAN Nurse Wanted, capable of the charge of young Children. To reside in Bombay. Apply by letter to "D. O. R," Malabar Hotel, Breach Candy, Bombay

TO MILLS, PRESSES, &c., a quantity of "BOATSTONE PACKING" For SALE at Reduced Rates. All sizes. C. E. MITCHELL & Co., 11, Hummum Street.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 2, Clare Road. Rent very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

## NOTICES.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

NO. 11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of GOLD and SILVER HUNTING and OPEN-FACED WATCHES, both English and foreign, of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also English and American Clocks in every variety.

All Goods guaranteed, and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and Gilding, on any metal, carefully performed. Work guaranteed, and rates low.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.

Nineteen Years in Business in Madras Streets.

Mr. PESTONJEE FRAMJEE leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers, and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Churches, | Institutions, | Halls, | |
| Schools, | Corridors, | Offices, | |
| Clubs, | Verandahs, | Dairies, | &c. |
| | Vestibules, | | |

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shame Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, one of those newly built Buildings on the Esplanade, near the New Telegraph Building, entirely open to the westerly Sea Breeze, now in the occupation of Mrs. TAYLOR'S PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, fitted up on all sides, best suited for any purposes, such as for the use of Mission House, Government Offices, or for a Chummery of a few Gentlemen. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

F. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22 Rampart Row.

## NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India.

For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 76, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

COFFEE ESTATE FOR SALE.—The Undermentioned Property, situated on the Government Road, about 3 miles from Vythery and 38 from Calicut, and known as the LACKADIE ESTATE. The Estate comprises about 130 acres of Coffee in full bearing, besides Jungle and Grass lands.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co., Calicut.

Calicut, 22nd May 1874.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Collector's Office, New Secretariate, The GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for 1872-73, containing complete information on every subject connected with the Administration of the Bombay Presidency, several valuable Papers, specially written for the Report, and also a Map. Rupees 12, bd per copy.

F. F. ARDUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 6th June 1874.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices, 61, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

CAPITAL—£115,000 STERLING.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Chief Office, 6, Strand, Calcutta.

This Company is prepared to stand Security on behalf of Managers of the Court of Wards, Receivers and Administrators of Estates, and Persons (both European and Native) filling Situations of Trust and Responsibility.

Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every information will be forwarded on application to the undersigned.

GRINDLAY & Co., Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 6, Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

By Order of the Liquidators,
ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 9th May 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY next, the 15th June 1874, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of Passenger Trains will take effect, viz:—

The present Train from Bombay at 9-30 P.M. will leave instead at 7-0 A.M., arriving at Poona at 3 P.M.

The present train from Poona at 11-0 A.M. will leave instead at 9-9 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 5-0 P.M.

Additional Passenger Trains will leave Bombay daily at 11-0 A.M., reaching Poona at 6-30 P.M., and leaving Poona at 2-0 P.M., arriving in Bombay at 9-30 P.M.

The Down Local Kalian Train will leave Bombay at 6-0 P.M., as at present, and will run on to Kasara, arriving there at 11-10 P.M.

The Up Train now leaving Kalian at 5-25 A.M., will start from Kasara at 5-45 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M., as at present.

The Train for Kalian which now leaves Bombay at 9-0 P.M. will leave instead at 7-40 P.M., arriving at Kalian at 10-0 P.M.

The Train now leaving Kalian at 5-50 A.M. will start from there at 6-10 A.M., arriving in Bombay at 2-45 P.M., as at present.

The Mixed Train from Bhoosaval for Jubbulpore will leave as at present at 6-30 A.M., reaching Jubbulpore at 10-0 P.M., instead of at 5-45 P.M.

The Train now leaving Bulleeah at 5-15 P.M. will leave instead at 5-45 P.M., and arrive at Amboli at 9-45 P.M.

For other and consequent alterations, and for further particulars, see the Company's Time Bill of 15th June 1874. Any

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECK JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply Any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ale or Stout | ... ... ... ... | Rs. 3 0 per doz. quarts. |
| Do. | do. ... ... ... ... | „ 1 14 „ pints. |

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—

P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, Surats dull and heavy, sales 12,000 bales. In spot prices the only alteration is a decline of 1/16d. in Ginned Broach, but arrivals are fully 1/16d. per lb. lower all round, Fair Dhollera, May-June shipment via Cape, being quoted at 5 11/16d., and Good Fair 6 1/16d. per lb. This morning the market opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, yesterday's receipts at the American ports being 4,000 bales against 3,000, and exports to Great Britain 5,000 against 11,000 on the same date last year. In New York Mid Uplands are quoted at 18¼d., a decline of ¼, and "futures" are also ¼ to 1d. per lb. lower, which, however is partially accounted for by the fall of ¼ per cent. in Gold and Exchange.

Consols are still quoted at 92¼, but French Rentes have declined to 94½, and Bar Silver has advanced to 58½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling bills continue limited, being almost entirely confined to Bank paper, the amount of private bills offering being very small. We quote for 6 months' sight:—Bank Bills 1s. 10¾d. to 13/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d., Documents 1s. 11d. per rupee. On Calcutta, rates show an easier tendency, but no actual transactions have transpired.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced their rates of interest and discount to-day one per cent. all round, making their minimums 8 and 10 per cent. respectively for short-dated Bank and Mercantile bills. The alteration having been previously discounted is not likely to have much effect on the Money Market, last week's reduction having generally been regarded as merely a half measure, but the tendency will naturally be in favour of ease.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quoted at slightly firmer rates, say:—Four per cents a half Rs. 104¼; Five per cents Rs. 107¾.

SHARES.—The market opens with a firmer tone at

| | |
|---|---|
| | 797½ |
| | 485 |
| | 195 |
| | 1,455 |
| | 152 |
| | 980 |
| , Limited | 305 |
| | 4,750 |
| | 575 xd |
| | 500 |
| ning & W. Co. | 1,650 |
| Co., Limited | 2,975 |
| | 1,450 |
| msey Spinning | 1 825 |
| ral Eastern | 1,350 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,480 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 1,460 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,535 |
| Oriental | 4,250 |
| Royal | 2,825 |
| Soonderdas Spinning | 1,700 |

COTTON.—The dull accounts from home have if possible rendered things quieter, and prices are nominally Re. 1 to Re. 2 per candy lower, but there is nothing whatever doing for export, the uncertain state of the weather deterring shipments. Yesterday's imports amounted to about 5,012 bales (consisting chiefly of Compta, Bhownuggur, Wudwan and Barsee), making the total from and inclusive of Friday 18,500 bales.

Freights by sail are very depressed at £2-5-0 to £2 10-0; steamers also are dull at £2 10-0 to £2-17-6 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS have met rather more enquiry in the bazaar, but prices are altered, and dealers are still indisposed to do business.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S.S. CORINNA, 696 tons, Captain T. Dryden, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Cardiff 1st, and Aden 31st May, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

THE SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 1,100 tons, Captain T. Stevenson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Liverpool (March 5th), with a cargo of 1,310 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE SHIP LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (May 6th) calling at Aden, with salt and a general cargo, and three hundred and ninety five pilgrims, including men, women and children.

THE SHIP HYDREE, 620 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (April 13th), calling at Hoodooda and Aden, with salt and a general cargo, and two hundred and seventy-two pilgrims, including men, women and children.

THE S.S. STATESMAN, 1,210 tons, Captain J. Valiant, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta May 24th, and Colombo June 4th, with the following cargo:—From Calcutta—6,742 bags sugar, 3; packages twine, 60 slabs tin, 1 bale piece-good, 9 packages tea, 44 packages sundries, 3,256 bags rice, 50 bags camphor, 2,343 packages gunnies, 6 bags seed, 3 packages jute lashing, 4 cases arrowroot, 6 packages bones, 12 bags pepper and seed, 1 case apparel, and 2 cases cigars. From Colombo —30 cases matches. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Statesman (S) | Valiant | Calcutta May 24. |
| | Lord Clyde | Ellis | Jeddah May 6. |
| | Hydree | Nacoda | April 13. |

The Steamer Corinna, to Messrs. Finlay, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—9TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th June, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th June, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th June, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 62 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th June, 8-0 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 12 minutes.

Via Suez, 9th June, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 47 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 9th June, 5-15 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 9th June, 12-30 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 0 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th June to 8 P.M. of the 9th June is as follows:—

| | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 4 15 | 0 11 |
| ,, Galle | 2 5 | 0 06 |
| ,, Rurrachee | 0 20 | 0 12 |
| ,, Madras | 0 35 | 0 3 |

### STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 9th June, 10 A.M.—Mail steamer Travancore, from China arrived.

GALLE, 9th June, 8-1 A.M.—Mail steamer Pera, from Australia arrived.

GALLE, 9th June, 6-45 P.M.—Mail steamer Tanjore, from Calcutta arrived.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall 2 inches 36 cents.

CANARA, 9th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind southerly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·88, rainfall 4 inches 25 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th June, 11 30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east to south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·81, rainfall 93 cents.

TUTICORIN, 9th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·73.

VIZAGAPATAM, 9th June, 6-18 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south mild, thermometer 77, rainfall 3 inches 4 cents.

### DAILY IMPORTS—9TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 1,188 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Paraenus s, 20 cases iron sheets, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford s, 4 cases ether, Volkart Brothers; 2 cases glassware, Soomar Veera; 50 casks pale ale, C. Bonneville and Co.
Marina s, 6 casks earthenware, Gangjee Poonja.
Palermo s, 35 packages hardware, Jan Mahomed Ebram; 28 bales straw boards, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Mongolia s, 50 cases foolscap paper, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jerjeebhoy.
Lorne s, 100 cases brandy, C. Bonneville and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castor s, 5 cases beads, Kaderbhoy Essoobhoy.
Dido s, 17 cases beads, Kaderbhoy Essoobhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 cases brandy, Nasserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 2 barrels brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BOSTON.

Isaac Lincoln, 50 cases turpentine and 540 cases kerosene oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS—9TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lochness, 162 bales cotton, Tricumjee Jowundass.
Lebanon, 209 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Moolall; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Rimour, 66 bales cotton, Rayeee Amerchund; 127 bales cotton, Ghoonilall Lowjee; 60 bales cotton, Coriee Ludha; 266 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 56 bales hemp, Dayall Poonja.
Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
East, 12½ cwts. coir yarn, Hudlall Cassiram.
West Stanley s, 17 bales wool, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 180 bales cotton, Doesabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 1,000 packages wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govinjee; 39 bales cottou, Kesowjee Toolsidass; 56 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 26 bales skins, Goolam Russool Abdool Cader.
Marina s, 53 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 56 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s, 9 bales skins, Jamall Laroo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda s, 101 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Mongolia s, 6 bags coffee, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Galatea, 300 bales cotton, Planque Viney and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinna s, 5,000 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1153 East, Reid—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1273 Jane Law, Mitchell—R. Steuart & Co.
1975 Jean Ingelow, Shilleto—Farnham & Co.
809 Lebanon, Shields—The Captain.
1194 Lochness, Meiklejohn—Finlay, M
1303 Mahableshwur, Thomas—E
1046 Milford, Simpson—W. N
940 Timor, Robbins—The

930 Galatea, Te
279 Jane, Bu

401 S

Co
dward Bates & Co.

E R S.

LAND MAIL.
n—P. & O. Co.
ean—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trotman—Gaddum & Co.
Stanley, Hynes—Aiers, Riebe & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Corinna, Dryden—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Kolna, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR KURRACHEE.

346 Kurrachee, Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

518 Calcutta, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
2287 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
548 Mula, Morrison—Essa bin Khalefa.
1210 Statesman, Valiant—Wallace & Co.

## COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ADEN.

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

620 Hydree, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—Dinsha Bhicajee Khan & Co.

### ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1851 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
2187 Magdala, Palmer, R.N.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 6.

Scott, Colonel, 29th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 8.

Thacker, Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Crane, Garrison Major, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, from leave, from Mahableam.
Bell, Lieutenant 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Deesa.
Nixon, Lieutenant Bengal 4th Punjaub Infantry, on duty, from Khairw mall.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 7.

Prichard, Sub-Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 8.

Apthorp, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Campbell, Lieutenant Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Rewulpindee.

JUNE 9.

Wood, Lieutenant Bengal 10th Hussars, to join, to Muttra.
Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Cooper, Lieutenant Colonel Deputy Judge Advocate, to join, to Ahmedabad.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months, with effect, from the 27th July next, is granted to the Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Rev. J. Warneford, Chaplain of Fort Blair, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 26th instant, on expiration of furlough on private affairs, and is granted leave.

Mr. Warneford is granted the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt C Vosper, Adjt of the Mayo: Bheel Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut E L. Elliot, No 5 C, 2nd Rajpoot Sebalteen, 1st Regt, Bombay Light Cavalry, to officiate as Political Asst of the 3rd Class, and posted to Rajpeetana.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J Taylor are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment on special duty in Behar.

Mr E W Kellner is directed to take charge of the duties of the Dep Asst Genl, Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st April 1874.

Mr Ottley is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding one week.

Captains W Shepherd, R E, and T H B Savi, R E, assumed charge of the offices of Dep Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore and Lucknow, on the forenoon of the 1st and 10th ultimo, respectively.

Maj H E Wilson assumed charge of the offices of Supg Engr and Secy to Chief Comr, P W Dept, Oudh, on the afternoon of the 21-1 May.

In P W Dept Notification dated 4th ultimo, granted Mr. H P Crane, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, extension of leave for six months read one month.

Mr W Mackay, Offg Ex Engr, Port Blair, passed the prescribed departmental standard examination on the 10th March last.

Mr W R Barker, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, passed the prescribed departmental standard examination on the 26th of January last.

Maj W Chrystie, R E, Offg Supg Engr for irrigation in Mysore is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Comr of Mysore, during the absence of Lieut Col R Sankey, R E, on privilege leave.

Capt C Bowen, R E, Ex Engr, Nundidroog Division, will officiate for Maj Chrystie as Supg Engr for Irrigation du ing the same period.

Mr G S Duff assumed charge of the Office of Asst Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Rai way Accounts, on the forenoon of the 26th idem.

Lieut W J Lellicton, R S C, received charge from Lieut J S Bisco, R S C, of the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, on the 30th May 1874, for nown.

Mr W Hunt, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted subsidia y leave not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 17th May 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay.

Lieut Col B J C Prior made over, and Mr W G Bayly, R A, assumed charge respectively, of the Onatte-lior of P W Accounts Office, Oudh, in the forenoon of the 4th May inst.

The services of Lieut E L Elliot, No 5 C, 2nd Rajpoot Sebalteen, 1st Regt, Bombay Light Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeo in Her Majesty's Indian Military Force s in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Surgn Timothy M Jonesy, M D, date of arrival at Fort William 28th May 1874.

Surgn Frederick Robert Swaine, M D, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th May 1874.

The Services of Surgn Maj F P Staples, of the Medical Department, doing duty with Her Majesty's 109th Regt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Lieut Govr of Bengal, for employment on His Honour's pers nal staff

The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Fred rick Thom s Bainbridge, B S C, Comdt, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, with effect from the 23rd May 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per China.

Capt Henry deParny Rennick, B S C, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, Commissioner, Offg 2nd Class, Hyderabad,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) E N Sandilands, B S C, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Dept P W Punjab,—date of arrival at Fort William, 3rd April 1874.

Capt C J F H rcourt, B S C, Asst Comr Punjab,—date of arrival Bombay, 27th May 1874.

Surgn T P Mellon, e, of the Medical Dept in medical charge of the Hyder Political Agency,—date of arrival at Fort William, 27th May 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Australia and to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Capt (Brev Maj) Robert Cunliffe Low, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, Comdt 19th Bengal Lancers,—for two years.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut Arthur Francis Lambe, 27th May 1874.
Lieut (Brev Capt) Seymour Duncan Barrow, 27th May 1874.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarn, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore. | 2 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 7-30 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggar and Seroor... | 12 NOON. | 1-30 A.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, and for Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country. | 7-30 A.M. | 8-30 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch. | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry. | 6 A.M. | ..... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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## TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

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## THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHLEY—June 7th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. E. Ashley, Esq., of a son.

SUNKERSETT—June 8th, at Sunkersett Family House, Girgaum, the wife of the late Mr. Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, of a son.

DEATH.

THOMAS—June 7th, at Byculla Schools, of pneumonia, Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. John Thomas, Second Master, Byculla Schools, aged 33, deeply regretted.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOLROYD—June 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Colonel Holroyd, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—May 30th, at Oodeypore, Rajpootana, Daryl Calbourne Bradford, son of Major E. R. C. Bradford, aged 2 years and 4 months.

OTTLEY—June 3rd, at Hyderabad, Fanny, the daughter of the late Captain Richard Ottley, M dras Staff Corps, and 2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, aged one year and three days.

SWYNY—May 25th, at Dehroogbur, Upper Assam, of rheumatic fever, Mr. John Allan Swyny, Revenue Survey, aged 28.

YOUNG—June 2nd, at Cawnpore, Henry Lawrence, second son of Robert J. and Ellen Esther Young, aged 13 years and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.


THE India Office has won an argumentative, but as it seems to us a dearly-bought, victory in its discussion with the War Office as to the fairness of the charges India is called upon to pay for her annual supplies of recruits from England. The figures quoted by the Committees which have investigated the question clearly prove that the cost of training recruits for service in India is enormously in excess of what it ought to be; and most people will agree with the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury in the opinion that, if it be the policy of the Crown to exact tribute from India, that tribute ought to be paid directly and its amount fixed in accordance with well-defined principles of imperial administration instead of being collected indirectly and in an underhand way by means of arbitrary and unwarrantable additions to the prices of labour or goods sold by England to India. Neither the Whig nor the Tory Secretary of State, however, seems to have reflected that there are many other home charges besides those for recruits to which the new rule of criticism they are so eager to enforce in this instance may consistently be applied; and that it is possible a strict examination may reveal an enormous discrepancy between the expense of the India Office, with its annually increasing staff, and that of the old India House in Leadenhall Street. We doubt, for instance, if the impartial board of arbitration to which Lord Salisbury has offered to refer the quarrel about the cost of recruits would consider that equity sanctions the payment by India of pensions of £1,000 a year each, in addition to their salaries, to the Councillors and Secretaries who have been translated from good appointments in this country to good appointments at home. The virtuous indignation of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Salisbury at the charges for recruits must either be regarded as excessive from the point of view of narrow-minded English patriots, or as not going far enough to satisfy conscientious upholders of the claims of India to be treated with scrupulously exact justice in all things by her English conquerors.

But the despatch written by the Duke of Argyll two years ago, and now endorsed by Lord Salisbury, raises a question of far wider application than those which relate to the amount of certain charges made for stores or for the supply of skilled labour of one kind or another. Excited to unwonted indignation by the somewhat hasty remark of Sir E. Lugard, on behalf of the War Office, that, though India paid too much a head for her recruits, she got a rough kind of justice done her, as she was charged nothing for costly experiments in arms and had always the home army, maintained at the expense of England, to fall back upon when she was in difficulties, the Duke of Argyll made a formal protest against the principle of "indirect claims for Imperial subventions" as both "illegal and unjust." "If," he exclaimed, "such a scheme for exacting tribute from India towards the maintenance of Imperial establishments both at home and abroad, is to be entered upon, it is better that it should be pushed at once to its logical results." As the despatch in which this passage occurs—and in which the Duke went on to contend at great length and with much [illegible] energy that India already contributed more than her fair share towards Imperial expenditure was written nearly two years ago, Lord Salisbury has hardly done an act of kindness to his predecessor, or shown his own judgment, by publishing such a document now. He has, in fact, hastened [illegible] and to raise his colleagues in the [illegible] unity at their ex-own reputation [illegible] Government to the pense, by compelling [illegible] ready the victim of unopinion [illegible] ns. The Duke of Argyll just [illegible] and good taste to confine his [illegible] within the limits of a war of [illegible] and it is obvious, both from Mr. [illegible] speeches on the Abyssinian war and [illegible] silence maintained of late years by the Liberal Ministry on the subject of India's financial relations with England, that the view taken by the Duke of Argyll was not supported by a majority of members of the Cabinet to which he belonged. It is also obvious that an imperial question of this magnitude ought not to be brought forward for public discussion by a single Minister; otherwise, the whole theory of the responsibility of a united Cabinet for the government of the Empire is upset, and the Cabinet resolves itself into an association of ambitious statesmen holding discordant opinions and eager to outvie one another in courting popular favour, without caring what may be the effect of their conduct in causing the disintegration of the system which has hitherto given unity of aim to the policy of each Government. It would be exceedingly unseemly if the English Chancellor of the Exchequer and War and Home Secretaries were to engage in a dispute with the Indian and Colonial Secretaries as to the burdens to be borne by the various countries of which the Empire is composed; yet this would be the "logical result" of the precedent which Lord Salisbury has established.

As regards the subject matter of the quarrel, there is, we think, much to be said on both sides. The Duke of Argyll contends that England has drawn on the military forces of the Empire in India far more frequently than India has drawn on the home reserve to strengthen her garrison in time of need. This statement might be disputed, for the Duke forgets to mention the Afghan war among the cases in which England helped India. But what the War Office relied upon in its argument was the support that India finds in the existence at home of a powerful army which she can call to her aid at any moment. The army which now holds this country would be quite insufficient to maintain order, if it were not backed by the whole military force of the English nation; and not one of the reductions in military expenditure which have been effected by Anglo-Indian statesmen during the last fifteen years would have been possible if India had stood alone. It is, therefore, certain that, whereas England could easily fight all her battles without help from India, this country would fall a prey to anarchy but for the knowledge which the disorderly classes of Indian society have that, in an emergency, the foreign garrison would be reinforced by tens of thousands of English troops. Then, again, though the Duke of Argyll talks lightly of the aid the English navy gives towards protecting India, it is the fact that this navy, which is supported by English taxpayers, enables Indian taxpayers to collect every year with perfect ease seven or eight millions of revenue from the consumers of opium in China, besides giving complete security to Indian traders in every sea. The material benefits, therefore, which India derives from the English connexion are far more than equal to the obligations she confers. It is true that she has been held chiefly responsible for the conduct of Eastern wars, in which she is principally interested; but, on the other hand, she has not been forced to contribute anything towards paying the cost of Imperial wars, like that of 1854-55 with Russia, which saved her from another era of desolation and civil war. It would, we believe, be on the whole of advantage to England if the imperial duties of India were definitely fixed, for the dependency suffers less than the mother country from the haphazard policy of apportioning imperial burdens which now exists.

## NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE paragraph published by us yesterday regarding the Ward No. 5 election must have indicated that, ward contests in Bombay can be, and generally are, very tame affairs. On Monday the polling station was open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., yet the business done moved along as languidly as if the election had been taking place in Sleepy Hollow. Up to eleven o'clock only one vote was recorded, though three more had been offered but rejected; by half-past eleven four votes were recorded; by twelve nine; by two, thirty three; by three, thirty-four; by half-past three, thirty-eight; an hour afterwards, four more; a few votes dropped in before six, and one individual came up with a rush at two minutes after six, when of course the race was ended. Doubtless there was good reason for this slow polling in so populous a Ward as No. 5. The landlord clique in the Corporation and Town Council have become so arbitrary and so powerful that it is almost true, as one of that honourable body of patriots asserts in his most buoyant moments, that in the Corporation he has but to hold up his little finger, and he will get as many men to follow him as he needs. This being the case, it may well be supposed that anything like an exhibition of warm interest will not take place in many municipal elections, until independent voters feel that the election of certain candidates is not a pre-arranged affair which will be carried out by the influence possessed by an unscrupulous as well as powerful clique. That there are natives capable of thinking that it is not right for a few men to hold the affairs of the city in their hands was shown by an incident which occurred in this election of a candidate for Ward No. 5. An energetic supporter of Mr. Thakurdas Atmaram placed himself before the polling officer, accompanied by a friend, and declared that the reason of his and his friend's presence there was to endeavour to get [illegible] man placed in the Corporation who would do a little to counteract the monopoly of power now enjoyed by two of the members of the Town Council. The laudable aspiration of these electors was doomed to be disappointed, as those of all other really independent native voters will be until the axe is laid at the root of monopolies of power by cliques. To return to the election. There were, as we have previously said, several "objected" votes for each candidate, the rights of which have to be settled in the three days following that of the election; but it is likely that neither candidate will take the trouble to establish the "objected" votes, for if the leading candidate were to fail in each case, and the rejected candidate to succeed in all his, the latter would still be a long way behind.

## A MORNING AMONG THE BOMBAY OPIUM EATERS.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I DO not know whether many people in Bombay ever take it into their heads to stroll through the native town in the early morning. I do not think many do, because when some strange fancy impelled me forth the other morning, I saw no Europeans astir among the queer narrow streets except the Health Officer and one or two of his inspectors. I used to believe that health officers, municipal commissioners, and such like people never had anything to do in the early mornings except to take a walk or a ride, read the newspapers, and then to office. But, thanks to my impulsive stroll, I have discovered my mistake, and to learn with gratitude that the large establishment under the Health Department is looked after personally by Dr. Weir, who every morning rides along foul streets and by filthy gullies, seeing that every inspector and every sweeper does his duty. This is as it should be. I can assure your readers that beside this circumstance I noticed many other curious things. Early morning life in the native town is full of interest. Strangely-painted window shutters are then to be seen which hide themselves in the day-time; troops of half-naked men, each wearing an old felt hat squashed flat by the weight of a superincumbent long wicker basket, pass in and out of gullies, and make their way to the various filth depots; coolies come out of old wooden houses rubbing their eyes, and marching dreamily along as they grasp their blanket tight over their shoulders and muffle themselves to their up their chin; the parish slinks among garbage heaps; men wearing dirty garments and a thin skull cap pass you smoking little yellow cheroots called beedies, and their bloodshot eyes proclaim them to be the past night's debauchees; the yellow-turbaned policeman at a street corner leans his back against the wall, puts one leg across another, and folds his arm over his baton while he nods, well-assured of the peacefulness of everything around him; muffled-up women, whose heavy-folded petticoats and bangles bespeak the professional dancer, are going home at a very jaded pace; in the middle of the road, the bullock-wallah is making the thwack of his stick sound again on the ribs of his lazy slouching charges as he takes them towards the Maidan; the crow hops furtively in the gutters; thin cats steal from place to place; and here and there half open doors, out of which a low hum proceeds, attract attention. It is to these half-open doors that I would your direct notice, for they open the way to one of the most curious sights to be witnessed in the city. It is said that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives; so far as the Bombay public is concerned, I am convinced that comparatively few people know anything about the opium smokers of the city, or of the dens called opium shops in which for a time they consent to become insensible to the troubles of the world. I will tell you what I saw of these miserable opium-smokers.

I was in Goolam Mohiden Subadar Street, and I entered Cassum Kheem's shop. My nose was assailed by a hot, heavy smell; my ears by the sounds of hard breathing; and partly from darkness, and partly from dark[illegible] I could accustom my eyes to the place, so as to make out what kind of company I had come among. The shop was a small, low, ill-ventilated hole, 43 feet long, 18 broad, and 10 high. Into this space forty men were compressed. On the side facing the street, a narrow grating ran along the top; into the other side of the shop two square grated holes were cut, opening into a private house, from which the sound of a weaver's shuttle proceeded and mingled strangely with the sounds peculiar to the opium shop. The proprietor of the establishment, a Chinaman, who received us at the door with a grin, was evidently possessed of some artistic taste; for the further end of the shop was covered by green and blue piece-goods labels, and pictures of Napoleon the III. and of battles by land and sea cut out of English illustrated papers; the sides were similarly ornamented, so that begrimed parts were only conspicuous here and there. On a shelf some dirty bundles were heaped, and overhead in a little round cage a drowsy green parrot looked down upon the scene, but he was not like other parrots, for his eyes were dull, and his whole manner bespoke depression of energy through inhaling opium fumes. A broad bench ran round the room, and another passed down the centre, leaving a very narrow pathway. On these benches men sprawled in every direction, more or less stupefied, some lay leaning upon their elbow, smoking; others I could see fall backwards while the pipe was yet in their mouths. I was told that at times stupefaction seizes hold of a man even while he is bending over the flame to light his opium, and under these circumstances he generally gets singed, but without feeling much inconvenience. I watched what was done by one opium smoker from the time he entered the shop. First he went to the Chinaman, who was weighing out a black liquor in little dirty cups. The liquor was prepared from small pieces of opium dissolved in water, and was of two qualities—the first being almost a solution of pure opium, and the second (called chundool) a small particle of good opium mixed with the refuse extracted from smoked pipes. The Chinaman asks what he wants—chundool or other opium. As our opium smoker is a poor man, with his skin peeping through many a chink in his clothes, he says "chundool," and receives for two pice a little cup-full of chundool. He then approaches a rack of pipes which stands near the door, while the Chinaman marks down the transaction on a slate. He next moves off cautiously, with his pipe in one hand and his precious little cup in the other, until he sees a vacant place on a bench large enough to hold him. He then throws himself down on his breast at full length, while a little oil lamp is placed in front of him. The pipe is worth noticing. The stem is a rough-hollowed piece of wood, and the bowl, shaped like a common blue-glazed earthenware globular ink-bottle, is, with the exception of a little hole in the side, completely closed up. The smoker with one hand holds the little hole close to the flame; with the other he dexterously twirls some opium round a pin, and puts it to the hole; then he draws a long whiff, and lies

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats still and 7 sell.

The London Corn Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollerah ..... 9 9/16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¾.

4 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94¾.

Bar Silver ..... 58 9/16.

The specie (£168,000) has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Arvon, Khartel, and Commissariat.

Arrived—Alliance.

## THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 9TH JUNE, 11-15 A.M.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has returned to Monghyr after a tour in Tirhoot and meeting with all the North Behar officers. All relief operations are in full work. Cases of emaciation and extreme emaciation are very rare. The numbers needing relief greatly exceed the estimate in Mozufferpore, where 200,000 are employed on the works. The numbers fall short in Sarun and Chumparun, whence 12,000 tons of grain have been transferred to Mozufferpore and 7,000 to Muddubbunee. There has been a recent accession of severe distress north of Purneah. No rice, except Government grain, is procurable in North Behar. It is expected that the consumption of Government grain in East Tirhoot during June will be considerable. The numbers on relief works is declining to decrease in consequence of good rain having fallen everywhere. 800 tons of private grain is being imported into Patna daily, mostly for South Tirhoot.

The directors of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) yesterday reduced the Bank's rates of discount and interest one per cent.

Mons. Victor de Lesseps and his colleague Mr. Stewart were last heard of at Murree, where they were guests of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Supreme Government, we see, has sanctioned the grant of a loan to the Municipality of Nagpur for the purpose of establishing a grain market in the district.

The 26th of June is fixed for the hearing of the case of Raja Furzund Ally Khan *versus* Mr. J. C. Williams, C.S., in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad.

The recognition by the Government of India of Mr. William Kennedy, as Acting Consul for Belgium was maintained, during the absence of Mr. Brocker, has confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the Stamp Act on all tenders for any portion of the loan advertised in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of the 4th June 1874.

Lord Hobart has appointed Major T. B. E. Tennant, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Division, to be Inspector-General of Jails, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, who retires from date of being relieved.

Her Majesty's Government have approved of the proposal of the Government of India that the young Maharaja of Mysore should from next year permanently be located at Bangalore with his tutors, companions, follows, and personal attendants.

Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. [illegible] Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of M. le Comte de Chappedelaine.

We read in a home paper that the result of imprisonment has told materially to lessen the strength and bulk of Arthur Orton—the Tichborne claimant. He gets the ordinary prison diet, and has not suffered in health. He is employed in tailoring. He is reduced in weight from twenty-four stone to less than eighteen stone.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 1st Goorkha Regiment being permitted to bear on its second or regimental colour the word "Bhurtpore," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed at the siege of that place in 1826 by a detachment of the first Nusseree Battalion, the former title of the 1st Goorkhas.

The Peshawur correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that the Kheda-dad Kheyl tribe, who belong to the country in the neighbourhood of Kohat, and the Oolhazaie tribe, are fighting with each other. There have been two or three attacks made on either side, and during the conflict some of the combatants were killed and a lot of cattle belonging to the latter tribe were carried away.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay leaves Mahableshwur for Ganesh Khind, Poona, this morning, accompanied by Colonel Deane, Mr. Wodehouse, Captain Fowkes, and Dr. Close. The Private Secretary, Mr. Lee Warner, started for Poona on Monday, and arrived in Bombay yesterday, and will return to Poona to day or to-morrow. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs has been staying at Riverside, Bhore, since Saturday.

In recognition of the distinguished services which have from time to time been rendered to the British Government in India by the family of Kumar Harendra Krishna, of the high character and rare acquirements of his father, the late Raja Kali Krishna Bahadur, and of the honourable and meritorious discharge by Kumar Harendra Krishna himself of his official duties, the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

An American young lady (Miss Fannie Roberts) has lately been installed as a 'preacheress' in the parish of Kittery in Maine, and has also just been empowered by the authorities of the State of Maine to celebrate legal marriage rites. This is the first instance in which this privilege has been granted. Ever since the *personnel* of the teaching profession has been so largely recruited from the females in the United States, the conviction has there gained ground, that the spiritual profession should also have its wants supplied, from the same source.

Three months' sales of Bengal opium, and two months' duty on Malwa opium have produced £1,230,750 over the estimate. The estimate for "Bengal" was £1,265,625, and for "Bombay" £391,412, and the actual return has been £1,383,650 and £450,180 respectively. The total results of the last month were £668,203 as against an estimate of £919,833—thus showing a surplus of £148,370. Of this Bombay has credit for £12,012 and Calcutta £36,328, but of the total excess noted above £58,708 has been the gain of Bombay and 68,925 that of Bengal.

A military letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, dated 23rd April, approves of a recommendation, submitted by the Viceroy, that when necessary the official rank of Major may be conferred on the officer holding the appointment of Inspector of Gymnasia in India, and with the concurrence of the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief authority is given to the Governor General to confer the grade. Captain R. N. Greame, 62nd Foot, the present Inspector of Gymnasia, is invested with the official rank of Major, accordingly.

The Lahore paper learns from Bokhara that the Russian Governor in Bokhara has directed the Khan of Khokhand to acknowledge his allegiance to the Ameer of Bokhara. It is also stated that Meer Jahandar Shah, the late ruler of Badakshan, has applied to the Ameer of Bokhara to intercede for him with the Ameer of Cabul and to induce him to restore to him (Jahandar Shah) his former Governorship. He also requested that the Jagheers of the various Raees, which had been confiscated, should be restored to them. The Cabul Ameer is reported to have restored the confiscated jagheers, but has distinctly declined to reinstate Jahandar Shah.

"The Australian Sketcher" (we don't know whether it be a facetious paper or not) relates an incident which would serve to indicate the class of men who are occasionally to be met with in our colonial legislatures. The subject of it is a Mr. Phillips, late member for Creswick, which is one of the mining boroughs. He was lately addressing a public meeting at Doylesford, when the following occurred:—

A Voice—What did you get a £5 note for?

Mr. Phillips—I'll tell you. A man in my neighbourhood wanted his Crown grant, and I got it for him. He said, 'Here's a £5 note for you;' and I said, 'Thank you.' (Laughter and cries of 'You ought to be ashamed of yourself.') All that I have ever received since I became your representative—including turkeys and pieces of pork (laughter)—has not amounted to £30.

In the House of Commons on the 11th May, Mr. O'Reilly asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any final answer had been received from the Governor General to the despatch from the Indian Department in London of the month of May, 1872, relative to the provision made by Government for the religious wants of her Majesty's servants in India professing the Roman Catholic religion, and if so, whether he would have any objection to lay the papers upon the table. Lord G. Hamilton replied that the last despatch received from the Government of India relating to the matter referred to by the hon. member was dated August 19, 1872, and in that despatch the Government of India expressed a wish to reserve its opinion until they had decided the principle which has regulated Church establishments in India. It was the intention of the Secretary of State again to address the Government of India on the subject.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Mauritius has lately been advocating a change in the local currency. It wishes the English sovereign to cease to be the local money standard, and the Indian rupee under certain conditions to be declared a legal tender—in point of fact, that the money standard of the Islands should be a silver one. Sovereigns, it appears, are only nominally the standard coin. For many years, sovereigns and half-sovereigns have practically been worth more than five and two and a half dollars, respectively. The Bank ask at the present time from 8 to 19 per cent. premium for British gold coin, and native merchants readily give 5 per cent. for sovereigns and half-sovereigns, paying for them in currency notes of the colony. The rupee, on the other hand, the *Gazette* asserts, would be willingly accepted as a money standard and legal tender, and as the representative of a paper currency for which it could be readily exchanged at par.

The *Indian Observer* asks:—What advantages can the Foreign Office derive from its mysterious reticence regarding current events in Cabool? That diplomatic correspondence should not always be published, is quite intelligible; but with respect to mere news, it might be supposed that idle tales, specially concocted to feed the curiosity of the public, would do more harm than the authentic facts which, as regards Cabool, the Foreign Office alone is able to supply. As it is, the crumbs which fall to the lot of the press are hardly worth picking up; and Cabool, even in these enlightened days, must, unlike the rest of the world, remain a *terra incognita* to most of us till Russian enterprise enables us to obtain from the Russian newspapers the information denied to us by our own officials. Merchants from St. Petersburg and Moscow, backed by a Government which knows how to utilize its presence for the benefit of its subjects, may soon reside in Cabool, honoured and protected, whilst Englishmen dare not set foot beyond the British frontier.

The following general remarks on the state of the season and crops, published in the last *Gazette of India*, have reference to the week ending 4th instant:—There has been abundant rain during the week in Malabar; it has been slight elsewhere in the Madras Presidency; prospects are reported to be generally satisfactory. In Sind the river has risen 3 feet above the level of this time last year. There have been good falls of rain in the South Mahratta Country, and sowing operations are in progress; in the Deccan districts and Khandeish, there has also been fair rain and showers elsewhere. There has been good rain during the week in Assam, Eastern and Central Bengal, and Orissa, lighter falls in the Bhaugulpore division and Chota Nagpore, and showers in some districts of the Patna division; Chumparun and Tirhoot are the only districts of Behar where the fall has been good. Great benefit has resulted from the rain, and sowings are now in active progress. The rain extended into the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces; good showers are reported from Gorruckpore and Bustee, in both of which districts the numbers on relief works have diminished owing to the demand for agricultural labour and the exaction of a full task. There have also been showers in Bundelkund. Good rain has fallen in four districts in Oudh, none has fallen in the Punjab, except in Hissar and Rohtak. General rain is reported from the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar, where ploughing is in progress. Showers have also fallen in Rajpootana. In Mysore the rain continues. The season in Burmah is good.

## BOMBAY.

It is believed that Sir Charles Sargent will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on the 27th instant.

A Missing Youth.—Sorabjee Ruttonjee, residing at Breach Candy Road, reported to the police that his son Doraibjee, a lad of fifteen, left home at 10 A. M. the day before yesterday and has not since returned.

Accident on Board the Mariana.—Shaik Mahomed and Deen Mahomed, employed on board the Mariana, were severely injured yesterday whilst discharging railway materials. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Theft.—Yesterday before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. Hammond, steward of the s. s. Kurrachee charged one Francis Alphonso with stealing on the 7th instant 30 lbs. of ghee belonging to the vessel. His Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Accident in the Harbour.—A boat laden with bales of cotton was swamped yesterday while alongside the American ship Jane Ingoldew. Several of the bales got loose and floated down the harbour. A few of them were secured by the water-police and boatmen and landed at the Mandvee and Customs bunders.

Inquest Regarding the Death of Framjee Jamsetjee.—The enquiry was resumed yesterday, and the jury brought in the following verdict:—"That death was caused by tetanus following upon a fracture of the right leg, occasioned by the deceased having been accidentally knocked off the footboard of a tramway car by an iron girder which projected over the end of a bullock cart which was passing along the road."

Extensive Robbery.—Nuvulram Nundooram, residing in Narayan Dharoo Street, Chuckla, reported to the police that on Sunday night a hole was made in the wall of a small room on the first-floor of his house, a cash-box containing Rs. 1,252 forced open, and the contents stolen. A Bunnia boy, who occupied an adjoining room, and who has since disappeared, is believed to be the thief. The detectives are investigating the matter.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE DOCK COMMITTEE.

"The Dock Committee have had several meetings, and have inspected the sites of the proposed channels. They are of opinion that the anticipated difficulties with regard to the Dock approaches might be, to a very great extent, avoided by an alteration in the position of the entrance to the Elphinstone Dock. They would advise that Mr. Ormiston be asked to consider the practicability of making the approach from the south into the S. E. corner instead of in the middle of the eastern side of the Dock as at present designed—with a view to bringing the Dock entrance as near as possible to deep water—due regard being given to the improvement of the approach channel between the bunders and Cross Island.

The majority of the Committee take a very unfavourable view of the expenditure likely to be incurred in opening and maintaining the channels north of Musjid Bunder, but do not consider it desirable to enter any further into that question until they learn the probable cost of the proposed southern entrance.

Mr. LeMesurier does not coincide in the above opinion as to the excessive cost of opening and maintaining the channels north of Musjid Bunder. He considers that it would be a costly undertaking to do this work under existing conditions; but with the improvements in the channel between Cross Island and the main, he is of opinion that the difficulties would be very materially diminished.

The Committee wish to draw special attention to the condition of Carnac Bunder. They consider that no docks can be built on the eastern foreshore opposite the town until the nuisance that now exists is abated; and they recommend that at Nicol Basin should be dredged out, and that Government should be requested to take steps to have the drain outfall removed from Carnac Bunder without any further delay, putting, if necessary, their compulsory powers into effect for this purpose.

(Signed) H. P. LeMesurier,
Chairman, Dock Committee.

Bombay, 19th May 1874.

Deputy Conservator's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1874.

To the Chairman of the Trustees, Port of Bombay.

Sir,—In compliance with the Resolution of the Dock Committee, requesting us to submit a joint report, stating what arrangements we would suggest for providing an anchorage for the native craft now occupying the site of the proposed channels and approaches to the docks, and whether much inconvenience would be caused to the coasting trade if they were obliged to vacate their present berths in this locality—

We have the honour to state that great inconvenience must be experienced by some of the native craft, owing to the distance that they will have to anchor, entailing thereby extra expense and inconvenience in landing and shipping their cargoes. The number of boats that usually are at the free anchorage off the Elphinstone Estate, and which cover the proposed channel, amount, on an average, in the busy season to 500 and sometimes 1,000 in number.

The greater portion of these vessels will have to be accommodated to the northward of the P. and O. moorings off Mazagon; they are bound to anchor as close together as possible, to enable the preventive officers to hold supervision over the landing and shipping of their cargoes.

The foreign vessels that occupy the ground off the Mint, Castle and Boree Bunder, carrying dutiable cargoes, are treated in a similar manner, by having their import and export trade divided and are under the close supervision of the Preventive Department; these vessels, during some portion of the time, could remain at their present anchorage.

When this channel is commenced to be deepened, they will have to move to between the Flagstaff Shoal and the Cross Island Reefs to the southward. This arrangement will interfere with the approaches and exits of the British India Steam Navigation Company's moorings, which may have to be removed; and, on completion of the docks, the ground will have to be taken over by the Trustees, as an anchorage for steamers that may have to wait to be docked.

Whether the Elphinstone Docks are to be built or not we would suggest that the Nicol Basin be deepened, so that vessels could lie water-borne or afloat, as many, from their peculiar build, cannot lie aground without being shored up. A large number of these vessels at present anchor near the frontage in the line of the proposed channels for large ships.

This would greatly tend to prevent vessels leaving the Port Trust bunders for other bunders, such as the Mazagon, Frere, &c., as there is a great possibility of a large portion of the free trade traffic being diverted from the Trust bunders, owing to the proposed arrangements for wet docks.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. L. Seable,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.
(Signed) John Ryan,
Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

## THE CHINKIANG DIFFICULTY.

(*N. C. D. News.*)

Mr. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, has returned from Chinkiang, having satisfactorily adjusted the little difficulty which has lately [illegible] port. The circumstances of the case appear to have been as follows—Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., having thought it expedient to establish a branch agency of their business at Chinkiang, a clash of interests very naturally occurred and the Chinese concerned plotted with the opium guild not only to "taboo" Messrs. Sassoon & Co.'s hong but to issue a public notice in the name of the foreign hongs, threatening any native dealer who ventured to have transactions with its inmates with fine and confiscation by the Consul. This notice was circulated in print, and a copy having fallen into Mr. Medhurst's hands, he very properly called upon the Chinese authorities to break up the combination, and to punish the parties concerned in getting it up. The foreign merchants were in no way parties to this objectionable circular, but the fact of the "taboo" having been put on by the Chinese, was a matter of public notoriety at Chinkiang, and the compradores of the hongs, if not personally implicated, were certainly to blame in permitting the circulation of such a document as that exposed by the Consul, without calling the attention of their employers to its existence, or protesting against its publication.

After the issue of this notice of "taboo," a dealer, hoping to escape its consequences with advantage to himself, purchased ten chests, of Messrs. Sassoon and Co's agent, at an unusually favorable rate, and applied to a friend, a comprador in an American firm, to allow delivery of the drug through his hands, promising him a small consideration per chest for the accommodation. The drug was accordingly carried to the premises of the American firm, but on arrival there, the friend proved to be either absent or faithless, and the guild rules being quoted by another Chinese who represented the friend, the opium was declared confiscated, and the dealer liable to fine. Messrs. Sassoon Sons and Co.'s agent, becoming naturally alarmed for the safety of the property just sold by him, and all Consular officials being at the moment absent at Shanghai, repaired to the spot with two Manillamen, to endeavour to recover possession of the opium, or at any rate to prevent it from being carried off. These Manillamen, the Chinkiang party declared, were armed with knives and sticks, but the other side asserted that the men simply carried the sheath knives which such sailors usually wear in their belts for working purposes. Be this as it may, they accompanied Messrs. Sassoon Sons & Co.'s agent, and thus added seriously to the complication. The services of the British Consular constable, in the absence of his chief, were then invoked; but he wisely confined himself to ejecting the Manillamen, and advising the retention of the drug where it was until the Consuls concerned could put in an appearance. The American gentleman who owned the hong had meanwhile arrived in Chinkiang, and refused to allow the drug to leave his premises unless under Consular injunction. The constable, about the same time, took into custody a Chinese coolie of a British hong, who had been accused by Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s agent of interfering with the delivery of two other chests of drug which he had attempted to sell.

It was at this stage of the proceedings that Mr. Salter, the U. S. Consul, returned to Chinkiang, followed by Mr. Allen, and shortly after by Mr. Medhurst. Mr. Allen communicated to the Taotai the requisition from the British Consul for the putting down of the combination; and, in justice to that functionary, we have to state that he acted promptly and decisively, issuing a prohibitory proclamation; translation of which was at once circulated by Mr. Allen. Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Salter forthwith met, and the result of their co-operation was, that the ten chests of drug were to be released upon the receipt by the U. S. Consul of an apology from Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co.'s agent, for his abrupt and unauthorised entry upon American premises, and upon the payment by the native dealer of the usual commission and charges to the American for the use of his name and premises. It was also arranged that the two Manillamen should be removed from the port, and Messrs. Sassoon Sons & Co.'s agent accordingly sent them to Shanghai the same night. This being settled the Taotai pleaded for the release of the watcher taken into custody by the constable, and he was set at liberty, on giving security, not to offend in like manner again. There is a rumour that the employers of the coolie intend to bring actions against the firm of Sassoon, Sons & Co. for damage to their business and for false imprisonment; but it is to be hoped that common sense will come to the front to stop any further progress in a squabble which has already attracted far more public attention than it deserved.

"Prince Florestan."—Sir Charles Dilke is the author of the *jeu d'esprit* entitled "The Fall of Prince Florestan, of Monaco," which has been variously attributed to Mr. Lowe and the latter to a popular Highland Chief and to Matthew Arnold, Mr. Labouchere, and other writers.

## TEACHER AND COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the Fort premises to confirm a resolution passed at the meeting held on the 21st May last, to the effect that new articles of association, which had been prepared for the company, be adopted instead of the old. Mr. Adam Tait was in the chair.

The chairman said the object of the meeting was simply to confirm the resolution passed at the meeting of the 21st May with reference to the articles of association. Copies of the new articles had been made available to the shareholders, some of whom had taken them with them and have had an opportunity of studying them, so that they might propose any amendments they liked before the proposition was put to the meeting.

Mr. Bhickajee N. Pallonjee.—I was not in Bombay at the time of the last meeting, and if I am in order, may I ask what was the object of altering the articles?

The chairman said it was stated in detail at the last meeting, but he might say the main reason was that the old articles were thoroughly defective, and that nothing was to be found in them that was wanted.

Mr. Bhickajee—Have you given greater powers to the directors in the new articles than before?

The chairman—There has been no material change whatever.

Mr. Bhickajee—Then the same powers are vested in the directors that were given them by the old articles—the same as before?

The chairman, answering in the affirmative, proposed, and it was seconded by Mr. A. McKenzie, "That the old articles of association of the company be rescinded, and that the new articles of association, which have been prepared, be adopted in their stead."

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The chairman asked Mr. J. O'Connell if he wished to bring forward the motion of which he gave notice at the last meeting.

Mr. O'Connell said he gave notice at the last meeting that he would propose that a bonus be given to the Company's servants. The proposition was put to the last meeting, when it was passed by five against four votes. Some doubt was expressed by reason of a want of previous notice, and he agreed to withdraw the motion. He now moved, as a bonus—That a bonus, equivalent to half a month's salary, be given to all the deserving officers and servants of the company.

Mr. R. Hennessey seconded the proposition.

Mr. C. A. Winter said that before the proposition was put to the meeting, he might tell them that the amount of surplus profits, after paying the dividend, was only Rs. 1,080; and that if the proposition was carried, they should want Rs. 3,000 to distribute, so that it would be necessary to take Rs. 2,000 more to pay the bonus.

Mr. O'Connel—May I ask how the bonus was paid in former years?

The chairman said no one objected in former years, and it was paid out of the profits of the succeeding year.

The resolution was put to the meeting, when there were two votes for it and none against.

The chairman declared the resolution carried, and with a vote of thanks to him, the proceedings terminated.

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

VUNDRAVUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS V. HORMUSJEE DAPOOREE VIDJAJEE.

Mr. Deshmookh, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, moved for a fortnight's postponement. The application was granted.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 7,500 due in respect of calls. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 7,700 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 20th October 1870 till judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment till payment.

MUNILAL POONUMCHUND V. LUCHMIDAS BOHANIAL.

Mr. Deshmookh, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, on behalf of the defendant, applied for a postponement, to which Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Mr. Shamrao for the plaintiff, consented on condition of defendant paying the costs of the day. The case was thereupon put [illegible] to pay the costs of the day.

PRAJUMMA, WIDOW, V. BALLOO GILLEE.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Mr. Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers, stated that everything had been done to induce the plaintiff to bring his papers and proceed with the suit, but that he had failed to appear at the solicitor's office. The case was called out, and as neither party appeared, was dismissed under section 119 of the Civil Procedure Code.

SOOJAODIN TYABJEE AND OTHERS V. CASSUM MAHOMED.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syanee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for defendant, who lives at Veravul in Kattywar. In October 1872 and January 1873 defendant made three consignments of cotton to plaintiff's firm at Havre and drew advances against the shipments. Re-drafts and account sales were received on account of the deficiency, and copies served upon the defendant, who refused to accept the bills drawn against him. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,538, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 18th February 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

JADOWJEE KHODIDAS V. HUNJEE HUNSRAJ.

Neither party appeared, and the suit was dismissed under section 119 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE SEINA.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person and produced an abstract from his schedule. The suit was brought to recover a sum due to plaintiffs in respect of calls on shares. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest at the same rate on the judgment until payment. Execution to be stayed until further order.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY V. THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY.

Neither party appeared, and the suit was dismissed under section 119 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following short causes yesterday:—

HAJEE JENAYEE ROOSEIN AND ANOTHER V. MAHOMED ALLYKHAN CHELAS.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the defendant. After some discussion, the suit was transferred to the long-causes list.

KHEMCHUND HURRUKCHUND V. JADABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Budroodin for the defendant. With the consent of both parties, the case was transferred to the long-causes list.

ROOPCHUND JAIRAMDAS V ES-URDAS MOTIRAM.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Laog, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant. Mr. Telang applied for a postponement for three weeks on the ground that the suit had been referred to arbitration. After some discussion a postponement for two weeks was granted.

JOSHUA BROOKS AND ANOTHER V ARDASIR CURSETJEE DADY.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the first plaintiff. Another of the plaintiffs, Dwarkadas Lullobhoy, appeared in person and stated that Mr. Brooks had no authority to file the suit, as the defendant had tendered the money, Rs. 1,245, which he had refused to receive, and that therefore there was no cause of action.

The Court ordered the plaintiff Dwarkadas's name to be struck out.

A clerk of the defendant tendered the money, Rs. 1,245, but the Judge said he could not hear him, and gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,245 with interest at 9 per cent. from 12th March 1874 until judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment until payment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DUNCAN MACPHERSON, of the Black Watch, and his father, Cluny Macpherson, have been presented with the freedom of the burgh of Inverness, the former in recognition of his gallant services in the Ashantee war, and the latter as a popular Highland Chief and as a patriotic volunteer officer.

## INDIAN NEWS.

Colonel Wilson, who has long been a resident in Ootacamund, retires from the service on Monday next, the date on which his successor, Major Tennant, is to relieve him from charge of the office of Inspector General of Jails. There is a report that the gallant Colonel retires, owing to the interference of certain authorities who were not at all acquainted with the work of the jail department. We have good authority for stating, that there is no foundation for the rumour; Colonel Wilson retires because he has had enough of work and seeks a well-earned repose.—*South of India Observer.*

A Cooly Killed by a Soldier.—A few days ago a soldier (we believe, a sergeant) of the 2-19th Regiment, stationed in the Fort of Allahabad, kicked a punkah cooly, who was obstructing his passage to his room. He was kicked behind as he rose up from the ground, and immediately became seriously ill. He was taken to the Colvin Dispensary, where he died two days ago from the effects of the injury. We hear that the sergeant denies point-blank that he administered the kick, although he was identified by the deceased, who picked him out of several men of the same regiment, who were shown to him at one time. Other two punkah coolies, who saw the kick given, have also declared the sergeant to be the man who gave the unlucky kick.—*Pioneer.*

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.—Great improvements have been already effected in the Lawrence Asylum under the new Principal, Mr. Dene. The buildings on the site of the Favonie Branch are being converted into excellent quarters for the married sergeants, the alterations will be complete in about a week. The workshops which have been shut up ever since the asylum has been handed over to the Committee, are again being brought into use under the energetic rule of the Principal. Steam machinery has been put into order. Planks and other woodwork required for the improvements now in progress, are being cut with steam saws. The workships will soon be in full operation, and at the service of the boys, amongst whom, it is to be hoped, that with its aid, good mechanics will be turned out. We look upon this as one of the most effective reforms that has been initiated under the new regime. If the asylum can afford a good training for mechanics, there is no reason why the boys, when so trained, should not obtain employment. One of the great difficulties at present is to obtain openings for the youths of the institution. Band instruments have arrived, and a music class will soon be formed. Doubtless many of the lads have a great aptitude for music, and we hope soon that we may have our bandstand on the reclamation ground, as well as at the public gardens, and that we may occasionally be put to their legitimate use.—*South of India Observer.*

The Irrepressible Quarry.—We notice that Mr. Quarry, who by a strange fatality, is every season the cause of some excitement at Mussoorie, has again this year appeared on the scene. Our Mussooree contemporary informs us that the local courts are shortly to be occupied in trying two cross actions for assault. The dispute originally arose with regard to some boundary question, and the *Mussoorie Season* gives the following particulars of the *casus belli*. The questions of right were to have been adjudicated upon by the Civil Court, Mr. Henry Vansittart and Mr. F. W. Quarry being the parties in the case. In the court of the Superintendent yesterday, Mr. Quarry filed a complaint against Mr. H. Vansittart, jun., and Mr. Goodall, and Mr. Vansittart's chowkedar, accusing them, with others, of being members of an unlawful assembly with the object of taking possession of his compound by force, to make mischief by destroying improvements, or to commit criminal trespass for the purpose of fabricating evidence to be used in that court in the matter of a disputed boundary; and also accused Mr. Vansittart, sen., of aiding and abetting those offences. On Mr. Quarry's statement, on oath Mr. Ross granted summonses against Mr. Vansittart, jun., Mr. Goodall the chowkedar, and others, but refused to do so in the case of Mr. Vansittart, sen. Mr. Vansittart, jun., barrister-at-law, on his own behalf accused Mr. Quarry of causing grievous hurt and criminal trespass and also made a statement to the Court, on oath, of what occurred. The statements differed widely, but we refrain from recording details until the case comes before the Court for trial. Summonses were granted on this application also. One Dallo, a chowkedar, applied for a summons against Mr. Quarry for assault, and on his deposition being taken the application was granted.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A Theft.—On the night of the instant, Chunder Kant Roy, a clerk employed in the registration department of the Post Office in Calcutta, was charged before a magistrate at the Calcutta Police Court, with the theft of a Government currency note for Rs. 100, which had been enclosed in a registered letter addressed by a native firm in Calcutta to another at Benares. It appeared from the evidence of a native merchant, Munni Lal, and that of his brother, who kept the books of his firm, that the note in question, together with one of Rs. 5, was enclosed in a letter forwarded to a firm in Benares. The letter was registered at the Post Office on the 2nd instant. On the 3rd instant prisoner called at the shop of a money-changer in Bow Bazaar, and changed the identical note, receiving small notes of Rs. 30 and Rs. 70 in cash. The *poddar* at first told prisoner, that as he did not know him he could not cash a large note, but was reminded by prisoner that he had had transactions with him before this, and that he had purchased a pair of silver anklets from him some time ago. The *poddar* then recollected the circumstance, and cashed the note. He (prisoner) wrote on the back of the note the name "Nobin Chunder Dutt," and when asked why he had done so, said that Nobin Chunder Dutt was the man who was living in his house and who had given him the note. A sirear of the *poddar's*, who was examined, corroborated his master's statement. The defence appeared to be that the *poddar* had fixed upon the prisoner as the person from whom he received the note, as he wished to obtain a reward of Rs 250, which seemed to have been offered for the detection of the criminal. The evidence of four witnesses was taken, and the case postponed to the 10th instant. Prisoner's solicitor applied that he be enlarged on bail, but the application was refused.

## A NEW TEA-ROLLING MACHINE.

(*Darjeeling News.*)

We have had the advantage of seeing one of Jackson's Tea-rolling machines at work during the week, and as we know that several have been ordered, and are actually on their way out for different estates in this district, a short description of the way in which the machine gets though its work may be interesting to some of our readers who, like ourselves, take an interest in the application of machinery to tea manufacture. The rolling table of this machine is like that of other machines familiar to tea planters, supported by counterpoises, but unlike the others it glides forwards and downwards when it is necessary to take the rolled leaf away, thus forming an inclined plane from which the leaf can be swept into the trays. The chief peculiarity of the table is, that in the centre there is a recess of some few inches in depth. This is an improvement on the cross pieces fixed on Kinman's table. Motion is given from the fly-wheel to the upper portion of the machine by one crank behind having a direct front-and-back action, while another crank is connected with the side of the machine by a ball and socket joint. The upper part of the machine, by which the rolling is done, is a square box, having a piece of corrugated iron shaped like the upper shell of a turtle connected to the inner and lower sides. This box is suspended from a rectangular iron frame by four iron uprights, each upright having two ball and socket joints. These are the principal points which would strike an observer when the machine is at rest. The motions of the upper portion of the machine seem to be a combination of a circle and an oval, though, and by substituting a different cog wheel, it is capable of being made to go through no less than twenty-seven different motions. The machine does not appear to scatter the leaf, when it begins rolling, nearly so much as the others do: it does not crush the leaf in the same way even if, as is often the case, the latter be hard, nor does it require so many men to tend it. It is capble of rolling 120 lbs of soft withered leaf in fifteen minutes, but if the leaf is hard it requires something over twenty minutes to do the same amount of work. The cost of the machine is about Rs. 800, and it certainly appears to do all that is claimed for it. One of its peculiarities is the very great smoothness with which it does its work, and the very complete manner in which it rolls even hard leaf, no auxiliary hand rolling being necessary. We are convinced that this machine is the best yet introduced into the district, though at the same time we consider it very far from being perfection. Machinery is certain to be adopted more and more every year in this district, though many planters still think that rolling cannot be done nearly so well by machinery as by hand. This may perhaps true at present, but there is no reason why the attention of practical mechanics directed to the subject, with the same opinion should continue to be well founded much longer. A prejudice has always existed against the introduction of machinery into any branch of industry, but it has always been overcome in the end. It will probably be found that Jackson's rolling machine saves the wages of a very large number of highly paid men.

## EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

### THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Disraeli received at Downing-street yesterday a deputation, consisting of the Duke of Westminster, Sir C. Trevelyan, Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and about thirty other gentlemen, who presented a memorial, urging the Government to exercise to their fullest extent the powers conferred on them by the Treaty of 1873, for the suppression of the East African slave trade, and to adopt still further measures to that end. Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir C. Trevelyan, having addressed the right hon. gentleman,—

Mr. Disraeli said: I don't understand, Sir Bartle, that there has been any violation of the treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sir Bartle Frere: Hitherto he has most carefully observed it, and he will no doubt, as far as in his power continue to do so.

Mr. Disraeli: That was a practical point which would have allowed her Majesty's Government immediately to interfere. But as that is not the case, we are really met here to-day to consider a new anti-slavery policy.

Sir Bartle Frere: It is only to consider how best to give effect to a policy which has been adopted for many years.

Mr. Disraeli: But there are new features in the evil to be dealt with calling for new operations. Well, that is a very grave question, and I feel myself unable, without having given my mind very deeply to the consideration of the subject, to speak upon it. If you had come to me and pointed out that the influence of the Government was wanted to secure the observance of a treaty, our right of interference would have been very clear. But the question put before me to-day has a much wider scope. It is really to devise new means by which the result you desire is to be obtained. There is to be an additional squadron, and there is to be a consular establishment, and there is to be the institution of a free settlement. These are all questions which demand very grave consideration; and more than one of them—the free settlement especially—is attended with great difficulty indeed. I am convinced that in the position in which we find ourselves it will be necessary for us to act with great discretion; and I must say, on the part of the Government, I could not hold out any hope of interfering in the way Sir Charles Trevelyan has suggested with the Sultan of Turkey and the Khedive of Egypt. I think we should raise a great deal of opposition, and instead of getting that assistance which we might obtain from those Powers, the probability is we should create a feeling of a very hostile character. All I will say is, that the subject shall be duly considered by her Majesty's Government.—*Globe*, May 15.

### RO

rious ministers to sorrow; and the drum will doubtless be applied to those who, like Dr. Johnson, can understand that instrument better than any other. We repeat that the suggestion is not to be treated with idle scorn. Let it be tried first, and, if necessary, condemned afterwards. It is at least certain that music has very powerful effects on certain natures—it sends some to sleep, it awakens others to anger, and so on. But what we would wish to point out is certain awkward corollaries which may have to be accepted if this first principle be accepted. If it be true that particular sounds have a valuable medicinal effect, it is equally certain that other sounds have a most detrimental effect; and a Legislature which should encourage the use of the former as affecting the national health should not hesitate to attack and suppress the other. We do not propose that the young persons who make the evening hideous in their friends' drawing-rooms should be forthwith hailed before a magistrate and fined; for these sounds are terrors from which one can escape at will, if only by pretending to be suddenly smitten with apoplexy. But from the person who keeps a poultry-yard in a corner of his garden; from the person who churns a barrel-organ round the corner of the next street; from the person who sings "We've got no work to do," or "Guy Fawkes, Guy," there is practically no refuge. If sweet sounds cure diseases, then harsh sounds cause or aggravate them; and we shall be glad to observe a disposition on the part of magistrates to warn, for example, the possessors of full-throated bantams and bramahs that and end must be put to the tortures which their neighbours suffer.

## PRESENTED AT COURT.

*(Saturday Review.)*

The disorderly scene at the recent Drawing Room, which has been so pathetically described by several correspondents of the *Times*, is only another illustration of the consequences of the social crush which is causing inconvenience in various ways to so many classes of society. The arrangements of the Court are based on the assumption that the attendance at a Drawing Room is as select and limited as it used to be, and the accommodation which is provided is correspondingly narrow. The result of attempting to treat a vast crowd as if it were a small party must necessarily be embarrassing and unpleasant to everything concerned. It is difficult to imagine a more scandalous spectacle in a Royal Palace than that of Tuesday. The Queen was to enter the Throne Room soon after three o'clock, but in order to be in good time, most of the company had to leave home about noon. Then followed an hour or two of weary waiting in the Mall, subject to the searching scrutiny and candid criticisms of a London mob, staring into the carriage-windows; and, after this, another hour passed in a dense and struggling crowd in the ante-rooms of the Palace. A member of Parliament has calculated that he went through the first crush-room, with about two thousand other loyal fellow-subjects of Her Majesty, at the exact rate of six feet in every ten minutes. At the end of an hour and ten minutes he had succeeded, by careful and enterprising tactics, in bringing his charges to the door of the first ante-room. Here the imagination of the Lord Chamberlain for years to have contrived, as an interesting diversion, some of the incidents of a steeple-chase. A series of chairs fastened together in rows stopped the way, and had to be crept through or climbed over in a fashion which must have reminded any Ashantee warriors who happened to be present, of their recent experiences in the bush. After two long waits and successive stampedes the door of the Presence Chamber was at length reached, and, M. P. says, "we were hurried through a narrow vista, with Court officials on one side, and the Royal Family on the other, the great object apparently being to do the thing as quickly and as unceremoniously as possible." It was something to have got so far, and it may be conceived that a good many of the competitors broke down on the way, but it was even more difficult to get away again. "Owing to the entire want of management and the absurd want of exit room, we were detained in the corridor for another two hours and three-quarters, the ladies sitting on the stone steps in the coldest current of English East wind."

According to the experience of this party, it took five hours and three-quarters to drive from Eaton Square to Buckingham Palace, bow to Majesty, and reach home again. This however was probably a stroke of luck, for others seem to have been detained till as late as seven o'clock at night. And it must be remembered that during the greater part of this time the unfortunate ladies and gentlemen were struggling in a dense mob, that there were no refreshments of any kind to be obtained, and that, as there were no seats, a rest could only be procured by sitting on the stone steps or on the floor. It is scarcely necessary for "A Chaperon" to appeal to medical authority in support of the opinion that a forced abstinence from food from twelve o'clock in the day till past seven at night is not conducive to good health. It is also obvious that the sort of semi nudity which is known as full dress is not exactly the condition in which any one not tired of life would care to be exposed for some hours to the keen blast of an East wind. The Government has been engaged in considering the condition of women employed in factories; but it would appear that the treatment of ladies who go to Court is, on grounds of humanity, equally deserving of attention. After all, loyalty is not a crime, and it can hardly be said that delicate ladies ought to be punished for paying their respects to their Sovereign by having to run the risk of being made ill, and perhaps killed, through exposure and exhaustion. The consideration which is due to the Sovereign should in itself be sufficient to prevent the possibility of such a cruel and disgraceful scene as that at the latest Drawing Room. It is not consistent with respect for the Queen that people should have to fight for access to her presence, and that those who succeed in getting so far should have to appear before her flushed, breathless, and disordered from the struggle in which they have been engaged. If it is worth while to have a Drawing Room at all, it is obvious that it must be worth while to take care that the arrangements should be decent and seemly. It was expected beforehand that there would be a crush, unless precautions were taken, and there is therefore no excuse for their having been neglected. The overcrowding reached a climax on Tuesday, but it has been increasing for some time, and it was certain that some day, if nothing was done, it would produce scandalous results.

It is strange that the Lord Chamberlain should be unable to perceive the symptoms of the social revolution which is getting him into trouble. Formerly, a Drawing Room was attended only by persons who had really a sort of personal acquaintance with the Sovereign; but the circle has gradually been enlarging, until now there is scarcely anybody, who, on some pretext or other, cannot claim the right of presentation. The Civil Service is continually expanding and every little deputy sub-secretary must go to Court. Members of Parliament are expected to open the way for their constituents. The wealth of the country has enormously increased, and wealth affords little satisfaction unless accompanied by some degree of social ostentation. There is a squash at the Palace for just the same reason that there is a block in the Park, and that is that the progress of democracy is leading everybody to covet aristocratic distinctions. At this season of the year the hotels of London are packed with people from all parts of the country, who have come up in order to make a show, if only for a week or two, and who are desperate in their eagerness to obtain some sort of badge of social position. It is the mania of the period:—

> Those go to Court who never went before,
> And those who went before now go the more.

On Tuesday there were four hundred presentations, and some three thousand people were squeezed and hustled through the narrow accommodation, which, if decorum is to be considered, is only sufficient for a third of the number. There can be no difficulty in devising a remedy for this state of things, and respect for the Queen, as well as consideration for those of her subjects who have to attend Drawing Rooms, renders it imperative that one should be found. Something might perhaps be done to extend the present accommodation, but it is clear that three thousand people at Court or anywhere else can be nothing but a mob, and that the number of admissions should be strictly limited with reference to the amount of space and to those conditions of dignified ceremonial which ought not to be ignored in the presence of the Sovereign. To prevent disappointment, it may be necessary that there should be more frequent Drawing Rooms, and if this is too fatiguing for the Queen, the duty may be discharged by deputy. As "A Chaperon" observes, there are plenty of princesses. It is possible that it may also be found desirable to recognise different groups at Court, and to revise the conditions of admission.

The German newspapers have been supplied with a humorously ingenious interpretation of the late debate in the House of Lords on the peace of Europe. It seems that what Lord Derby meant to intimate was, that whereas the French are manifestly intent on a war of revenge, and, afraid to venture on an attack through Alsace and Lorraine, purpose to do so through Luxemburg and Belgium, the British Government warns France that England will not permit the neutrality of either to be violated. "By this declaration England *de facto* participates in the peace policy which during the last few years has been the object of those Powers who are friendly to Germany. By evoking this declaration Lord Russell has earned the merit of contributing to the preservation of the peace of Europe!"

## SPRING IN ITALY.

*(Saturday Review.)*

The *Times'* Italian correspondent entered a very sensible protest the other day against the common practice of English travellers in Italy. They swarm to the South in the beginning of winter and hurry home again on the approach of spring. It is impossible of course to settle plans for other people, and to say how those who are blessed with health, leisure, and fortune can turn these blessings to the best account. Property has its duties as well as its privileges; most men and women have a plurality of tastes; and the very laziest of mortals has generally more than one iron in the fire. Many a man after an absence of several months from home finds his conscience begin to smart and worry him with the sense of accumulating responsibilities and engagements. Then there is the London season with the Parliamentary Session; the salmon are coming up the Scottish rivers; and even English landscapes may be beginning to brighten up again. Still there must be many people who have few urgent claims upon their time, whatever may be the revolution of the seasons, and it is strange that so few of these should stay behind in the South when the multitude of their countrymen take to the wing. It is only another illustration of the universal despotism of fashion and custom. As a rule, the most crowded winter resorts in Italy are very far from being the most eligible winter residences in the country. There is Rome, for instance. The Roman winters are often simply abominable. The streets have been built with an eye to the heats of summer, but in winter the warm sun is a comparatively rare visitor. While your friends are sunning themselves on the slopes of the Cornice, from Hyères by Nice and Mentone to San Remo; while there is generally a bright promenade in Florence along the broad esplanade of the Lungo d'Arno; while even in lagoon-girdled Venice you may often bask without a greatcoat before the cheery cafés in the Piazza di St. Mark—the English in Rome are huddled into the close, many-storied lanes in the low-lying quarter of the Piazza d'Espagna. Within doors they have seldom either Italian splendour or English comfort. The rooms are neither spacious nor snug; the windows admit the wind but not the sunbeams; the passages and vestibules are cramped and confined; the common staircases are gloomy and filthy. All this might be endured if long days and bright weather invited you to live out of doors. But the days are short, the skies are grey, and the weather inclement; often you may get up of a morning to shiver at the sight of hoar frost on the window-panes, and snow on the housetops. We grant that there are good counter-balancing reasons for going to Rome to spend the winter. You find plenty of congenial society there—no light consideration where the natives, for one cause or another, always keep the foreigners at arm's length. If you mean to labour vigorously at art, archæology, or even the environs, cold is more endurable than heat. If you have strong limbs and sound lungs you may defy the deadly chill of the bleak picture galleries in the old palaces, or of those interminable vaults in the Vatican which contain the treasures of classical statuary. Above all, you may go about your pleasures with small fear of the malaria, while in the summer it settles down even upon the breezy heights of the beautiful Doria Pamphili gardens, and besets your path like a deadly phantom as you jog home of an evening from your long rides in the Campagna. But during a winter in Rome you rarely experience anything of that innocent intoxication which comes of an enchanting landscape seen in perfect weather, and you might have it almost to satiety were you to delay your departure a little longer. All over Italy there is a delightful month or two during the time of transition from the winter to the scorching summer. The noons even then may occasionally be somewhat hot; but the long mornings and the pleasant nights come as near to paradise as anything in this world. We have no more delightful recollections than those associated with early spring rides in the Roman Campagna. Only the last time you were out there, everything around you was brown and barren. There was nothing but dull neutral tints on the skies, the distant Alban hills, the rolling hillocks and hollows in the fore-ground, with the long grey lines of crumbling aqueducts, and the isolated farm-buildings overshadowed by their sombre stone-pines. Of a sudden all has changed as if by magic. There is a blush of violets over the broken plain. Each tangled patch of brambles is blooming with gay coloured creepers. The fresh air that comes sweeping down from the hills is laden with the fragrance of the thyme and scented herbs among which the herds of sheep and goats are luxuriating. You may revel in a similar change if you have been wintering at Naples. Hitherto it has been fully ten to one that you were caught in a biting wind from the mountains the moment you turned the sheltered corner of the Chiaja. The muddy roads to the Lago d'Agnano and the Bay of Baiæ were almost as damp and dismal as the interior of the grotto of Posilippo. Your marrow was chilled when you mounted the airy heights of the Camaldoli. There were wild effects of cloud and rain, and very little else to admire when you looked over the bay to Ischia and Capri. Even on the Piano of Sorrento there was nothing to relieve the dull foliage on the stone-pines and the orange groves. All at once the troubled atmosphere becomes still and balmy, the shrubs and trees in the gardens of the Villa Reale burst out in full flower; and yet these gardens are scarcely so brilliant as the glens and glades on the Piano, or even the banks by the side of the dusty high-roads. And it is just at this moment that the hotels are emptied of travellers crowding to the railway stations, and the flying legions actually encumber the decks of the steamers with their shakedowns in their extreme anxiety to get well away in the rush.

As to the more secluded Italian country, it is never visited at all, except by some eccentric adventurer, or some enthusiastic artist doing his best to educate himself in his brief holiday. Since the introduction of railways people see even less than they used to do. In the good old times of posting and *vetturini* there was a great deal of quiet travel on the fashionable highroads, although too early in the year for the thorough appreciation of their attractions. Then you might spend three or four days on the road between Rome and Naples, although you rattled over the whole of the ground almost as rapidly as you cleared the ill famed Pontine Marshes. You might probably choose to go from Rome to Florence by Narni and the Falls of Terni, the classic Clitumnus and the Thrasymene, and the hanging city of Assisi, instead of taking the shorter cut by Siena. Travelling with the same horses, the driver was compelled to halt, and you had no help for it but to kill the time while he was baiting. You climbed the arbutus-grown hill behind Terracina, whence you could sweep the long amphitheatre of sea from the Ponza Islands southwards to Pæstum. You went and looked at the bridge of Narni at Velino, "cleaving the wave-worn precipice," and all the rest of it. Now-a-days the average tourist does not even give himself opportunities like these. He sticks to the railway which cuts the corners and tunnels the hills. He draws down the sun-blinds to shut out the intolerable glare, and the landscape with its classical peaks and historical cities. He has but a single absorbing thought—to secure a carriage in the scramble at the terminus, and to be among the first in the race for rooms at the hotel which he knows will be crowded.

Even scarries by rail and steamboat must have left on the tourist's mind some dim ideas of the beauty of the scenery between Naples and Florence, and by simple induction he may have come to the conclusion that much of it would improve upon closer acquaintance. But the roads between the three great cities possess no accidental superiority in their views over hundreds of others that are seldom or never travelled on. On the contrary, as you ascend among the spurs of the Northern or Central Apennines, or as you penetrate to the southwards into the wilder regions of Calabria and Apulia, the landscapes become grander and infinitely more savage. Mr. Davies, in his charming *Pilgrimage of the Tiber*, pointed out the attractions of those most unfamiliar districts which lie within a forenoon's drive of the tourist's throughfares. But at the same time he did not blink the chief drawback which may deter many people from following in his footsteps, and in common fairness we must call attention to it in singing the praises of Italian spring tours. There is a painful death of decent accommodation, and Italian travel becomes everywhere more or less a question of roughing it, especially when the weather gets warm. Some of the remoter districts are so seldom visited by strangers that you have to trust yourself to the hospitality or cupidity of the natives almost as absolutely as in the furthest countries of the East. Many towns of historic celebrity, and still with no inconsiderable population, have been mouldering away unvisited during successive centuries. If you chance to find yourself in one of these without an introduction, you may have to bivouac in some filthy caravanserai, where you have to find your own provisions, if indeed you have not to fall back upon the streets. Even on the more frequented routes the inns are far from being all that could be desired. Sanitary improvement is generally a dream of the future, and you may be sure that there are open drains simmering and stagnating in the sun under your windows. The ventilation within doors is as bad as the drainage, as your nose very soon tells you. There is quite sure to be a plague of insects, which, so far as those that are winged are concerned, is more or less incidental to the climate or latitude; but the sheets are not so snowy-white as they might be, and there is a very general scarcity of linen. The food that goes down pretty well in the appetising gold of winter becomes decidedly more distasteful now that the weather is warm. It is borne in upon you that the mutton is stringy and the beef hard; the bread is coarse, the butter rancid; and as for the mouldy old vegetables, they appear to have been gathered among ruins with the idea of serving as ingredients in a witch's cauldron. Above all, when your throat is parched and you have a genial thirst upon you you find the wines as a rule most repugnant to your palate. The sparkling Asti of the North is refreshing: Orvieto in good seasons is nearly equal to second-rate cider; and Lacryma Christi is pleasant drinking when you find it fairly unadulterated, anywhere about the skirts of Vesuvius. But the wines generally are poor and sour, and smack literally of the soil. For all which reasons we admit that Italy must be at a disadvantage with the Sybarite who contemplates a prolonged sojourn through the spring, especially when he diverges from beaten tracks. He cannot take his ease in his inn as he might in Germany or Switzerland, getting up something of a homelike feeling for the place in spite of defects which he is ready to grumble at even there. But then, on the other hand, he must remember that in Italy he is much less dependent on his inn and its accommodation. He is seldom weather-bound; he can live through the daylight in the open air, making his mid-day siesta under some spreading tree, and he can cultivate the practice of languid contemplation, which gains like opium upon those who indulge in it. The exhilarating atmosphere and the perpetual sunshine should enable him to bear up against troubles and hardships that would oppress his spirits in a duller and damper climate; and if he lives for anything beyond the day, he will find endless objects to interest and enliven him. It is no doubt very much a question of individual tastes, but we are sure that many persons would enjoy a spring in Italy who have never dreamed of staying to try it; always supposing that they have provided themselves beforehand with some pleasant hobby that suits their fancy.

## THE FROST AMONG THE VINEYARDS.

PARIS, MAY 10.

FRANCE, which continues to suffer from chronic commercial depression, is threatened with a new and serious calamity arising from the destruction of a considerable portion of its wine crop, which, as everybody knows, is one of the principal sources of the national wealth. According to M. Drouyn de Lhuys the vintage in favourable years enriches France to the extent of nearly 2,000,000,000f., equal to 80 millions sterling, and provides, moreover, the means of subsistence to more than seven and a half millions of its population. Last year in some of the most important wine-producing departments, such as the Gironde, the Gard, the Deux Charentes, the Saône-et-Loire, and the Rhône, the vintage proved a comparative failure, ordinary less than half, and in some instances as little as one-fifth of an average crop having been obtained. This year, while the vineyards of the south are being ravaged by the phylloxera vastatrix, those in the north, the east, and the south-west of France have suffered sorely from a succession of spring frosts which have literally nipped in the bud the prospects of a more than usually prolific vintage which the magnificent state of the vines, due to the genial weather of a fortnight since, had conjured up.

In the Gironde the grand crus, such as Chateaux Lafitte, Margaux, and the rest, have up to the present moment luckily escaped, but the vineyards of Chateau de Citran have suffered severely, as well as many of those of the Palus, or marshes, bordering the rivers; more particularly in the Blayais, the Libournais, and the district lying between the Dordogne and the Garonne, known as the Entre deux Mers. The vines growing in the sandy soils have been affected in a slighter degree; those in the gravelly plains called the Graves have scarcely been touched, the vineyards on the slopes having completely escaped. It is in the neighbourhood of Libourne where the greatest damage has been done, and principally among vines planted some distance apart and in the midst of other crops.

Ever since M. Sainte-Claire Deville foretold with singular precision certain frosts in the course of April, and intimated at the same time that they would be followed by others and more disastrous ones in the first half of the month of May, cultivators in all parts of France have been on the *qui vive*, and many vine proprietors of the Gironde and other departments the moment the recent unfavourable change in the weather manifested itself took the precaution to have large fires of faggots, straw, &c., which had been kept moderately damp, kindled shortly before daybreak on the windward side of their vineyards, in order that the smoke from them might form, as it were, artificial clouds above the vines, thereby intercepting the rays of the sun, warming the atmosphere, and converting the frost into dew. All the accounts agree in stating that [illegible] plotely successful, and that hundreds of thousands of vines were preserved from being frozen.

In the Côte d'Or, as in the Gironde, the grand vineyards have generally escaped; still, many well-known *climats* are seriously affected. At Beaune, for instance, the vines on the plains extending as far as the Saône itself, as well as those which climb the foot of the Côte, are completely frozen; the vineyards of Pommard and Meursault having suffered in a somewhat less degree, while at Gevray-Chambertin the damaged one is described as immense, although the vines yielding the fine wines have for the most part escaped. In the communes of Vosne, Nuits, and Premeaux a vast number of vines of the Gamay species, producing good ordinaires, have likewise been frozen, the finer vines in the plains having entirely escaped, while those on the slopes have suffered considerably. Around Dijon the destruction is more complete.

At Chablis, where on the morning of the 6th the thermometer indicated 4 deg. of frost, the devastation has been most widespread, the vineyards, whether on the hills, slopes, or low ground, having equally suffered; and a similar misfortune seems to have befallen the surrounding districts, including the Tonnerois, Joigny, and Sens northwards, and the Auxerrois, Avallonnais, and Coulanges-la-vineuse on the south. In the Côtes Chalonnaises the frost has destroyed all the young shoots in literally miles of vineyards, only those in the more elevated situations having escaped. The vines on the hill-sides of the Beaujolais have enjoyed equal immunity, and even those in the valleys, owing to the numerous fires which were regularly lighted every morning before daybreak, have sustained a very small amount of damage. On the other hand, in the Maconnais the injury has been most serious and widespread. There the vines in the plains which a few days ago were in all the luxuriance of their spring foliage, have been entirely stripped of their leaves by the frost, and now resemble merely so many dried sticks, only some few, which chanced to be sheltered by neighbouring fruit trees, having escaped its destructive influence.

In the Champagne on the morning of the 6th the frost was most severe and the thermometer fell 2 deg. below zero. This, in conjunction with a further frost on the following morning, did an immense amount of damage among the vines, which promised this year an unusually abundant yield. The result is that at Chalons, on the borders of the Marne, and in what are termed the vineyards of the river in the neighbourhood of Epernay quite half the crop has been lost. The famous "golden vines" of Ay have suffered severely, and the damage done at Dizy, Hautvillers, Fleury-la-riviere, &c., has been equally great, while at Avenay and Marcuil matters are even worse, as much as two-thirds of the crop being irretrievably lost. Chigny, Rilly, Verzy, Verzenay, and Mailly on the slopes of the mountain of Reims lose simply one third, and the fine vineyards of Cramant, Avize, and Bouzy altogether escape, with the exception of those in low situations which had not been protected by the system of artificial clouds in use for many years past throughout the Champagne, where the vines, planted unusually close together, are invariably kept low and trained to supports solely with the view of protecting them against the dreaded influence of the white spring frosts which every year entail an average loss of 25 per cent. to the vine growers of the Champagne.

In the Côtes du Rhone the vineyards in the neighbourhood of Valence, already devastated by the phylloxera, as well as those of Tain, producing the famous Hermitage wine, have suffered considerably, the majority of the mulberry trees in these districts being also frozen. At St. Peray the vines on the slopes, which yield the well-known sparkling wine, have altogether escaped, but here, as elsewhere, the vines in the plain, and especially those in the neighbourhood of the river, have paid forfeit. Ampuis, the vines of which climb the precipitous banks of the Rhône, and produce the well-known Côte Rôtis as well as Coudrieux and Château Grillé, celebrated for their spirituous white wines, have been more fortunate, no damage whatever being done in these vineyards.

Not only have the districts whence England receives its supplies of the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Beaujolais, Macon, Champagne, and Hermitage suffered from the recent frosts, but three-fourths of the entire vineyard area of France have felt the effects equally if not still more severely, and, above all, the Cognac district, which yfelded only a little more than a quarter of an average crop last year. The telegrams from Cognac state that many of the most important vineyards of the Deux Charentes are completely devastated—all the vines in the low and most productive situations being frozen down to their roots, not a single green shoot escaping. The vines of the Grande Champagne and the Pays-bas fin-bois, as well as many of those of the Petite Champagne, are grievously injured, and in many localities no hope whatever exists of any kind of crop, while others have one-half or one-third of the vines frozen.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## AN EXPENSIVE "FAD."

A curious book might be written on the fantasies or fancies of great Corporations, the dreams to which they adhere with the constancy and unreason so often exhibited by hypochondriacal individuals. That they do have such fancies or dreams is certain, and it is like the fixity of style in a great newspaper, written perhaps by twenty hands, is one of the least explicable of mental phenomena. Why should thirteen men out of twenty-four, themselves constantly changing, think alike, and think wrongly, for eighty years, about an establishment in which they have no personal interest? That they can do so, however, is clear from a short, bitter, but most conclusive despatch, in which the Duke of Argyll, it appears, has terminated the Stud system of India. That system, to all appearance, never had any use or perceptible meaning at all, and involved first and last a waste of millions, yet nothing could induce the East India Company to give it up. There are plenty of good horses in India, Persia, and Arabia, so many that no difficulty is now found in horsing some twenty thousand soldiers; that Hyder Ali nearly conquered Madras with cavalry; that the Marhattas went everywhere and conquered everything on horseback. No native Prince has ever lacked horses for his cavalry, nor has the British Power itself ever found the smallest difficulty in horsing Irregular regiments, —that is, regiments which must have good animals. No proof has ever been offered that the pick of these horses are not good enough for European cavalry, and in the only case we can remember in which the experiment has been tried, the mounting of a dragoon regiment on the Arab horses of the viceroy's Bodyguard during the Mutiny, the men professed themselves delighted with their beasts, and went through their dangerous campaign with high credit. Indeed, European cavalry in Madras or Bombay are always horsed from the open market, the Stud system being exclusively applied to Bengal. The number required for the latter Presidency is not large, 800 per annum, and there never has been a reason for fearing a cessation of supply, unless indeed we lost the command of the sea, in which case we should lose a good deal more than our strength in cavalry; and of late years new sources of supply have been opened up in Australia and the Cape, fill at a push the Government by simply requisitioning all horses fit for service and belonging to Europeans, could mount its Europeans for three years. The Court of Directors, however, would have a Stud, and accordingly in 1793 a Stud was established "at Poose, in Tirhoot, than which, probably, no locality in India could be more unsuitable for breeding purposes, as the climate is relaxing, the country for some months in the year under water, the sub-soil moist, and the population without any experience in the breeding of horses, or even in the use of them." The experiment failed from the first and would have been abandoned in 1806, but that the Court, resolute to keep their pet, secured the services of a man with a genius for horse-breeding, Mr. Moorcroft, a veterinary surgeon in London, better known afterwards as a traveller in Central Asia, who seems for a short time to have succeeded in organising two splendid but perfectly unnecessary Studs. After his murder in 1819, while searching for Turcoman stallions, the Studs declined. Committee after committee of celebrated horsemen condemned them, the horses bred in them were disapproved, and the price of each charger rose slowly to enormous figures. One reason of this was the number of officers employed to manage them, a number which was always increasing, as the necessity of increased watchfulness became apparent; another was the increasing difficulty in procuring fine stallions; and the third was fraud. The Stud Department was and is one of the only two Indian Departments in which distinct theft has survived every kind of check. A scheme of cheating grew up after Moorcroft's death, and continued, so subtly organised that Government and Superintendents alike, though perfectly aware that it must exist, were fairly baffled in their efforts to deal with it, and almost began to think that if every horse were watched by a commissioned officer the cheating would go on still. As late as 1848 stud bred horses, perfectly sound and fit for duty, were procurable by native dealers, and we fear others also, for about £20 a head, the animals being cast or rejected for no apparent motive. How it was done nobody ever accurately knew. Indian opinion suspected the veterinary surgeons, who are everywhere supposed, like everybody else connected with horses, to be rogues at heart; but no proof was ever given of this; nor is there, we believe, any recorded instance of a "vet" dying too rich for his pay. Our own impression is that the native grooms, who had become a hereditary caste, had means of inducing appearances which would have deceived the best English horse-dealers, and certainly deceived the veterinary surgeons employed, of whose skill the Blue-book on the subject records the following instance:—"Thirty-one of the animals examined by Haupper by Mr. Johnson (the veterinary surgeon on this committee) having died, the department caused the bones of the animals to be boiled down, and to be examined professionally. The report was as follows:—Ten animals declared by Mr. Johnson to have ring-bones had no ring-bones; three animals declared to have spavins had no spavins; two animals declared to be sound were spavined. Altogether, out of thirty-one cases, Mr. Johnson was wrong in sixteen. At all events, the rejections were absurdly numerous, and the cost of the studs rose, until Sir E. Perry states in his summary of the evidence, that the last Stud Committee reported the cost of each horse furnished to the regiments at £219. The Controller of Military Accounts, it is true, estimates the cost at only £148, but he only obtains that figure by leaving out expenses which, as the Committee held, properly belonged to the Studs; and even that lower price was nearly three times the price of a Bombay troop-horse. Europeans in Bombay and Madras not being supplied with stud horses. Moreover, of the 800 horses wanted annually for the Bengal Army, the studs could furnish only 550, thus failing even to secure their perfectly useless object. In fact, the experiment, continued by the Home authorities for eighty years with a tenacity perfectly unaccountable, had failed as very few official experiments have failed, except indeed the recent attempts to build sound barracks. There has not been the slightest reason for suspecting a job at home. There is no cause for believing the stallions and mares sent out inferior beasts, indeed the inspection was so strict that they could not be, unless they were changed between London and the port of shipment, which is most improbable, and the contractors had no influence whatever over the Court. Nevertheless, that body, backed apparently by successive Presidents of the Board of Control, adhered to their Studs with inexplicable tenacity. It was a fantasy, and one which can hardly have cost India during the eighty years less than three millions sterling in extra prices paid for horses for Bengal over those allowed for Bombay and Madras. The experiment, so far from benefiting the country, totally extinguished private breeding, yet so convinced was the Government of India that it was hopeless to convince the Home authorities, that in 1873 it only ventured to suggest the transfer of the Stud to the Punjab, and the creation of a new Remount depôt for a reserve of 1,000 horses. That would end in each horse costing about £300, or more than five times the open market-price for beasts which apparently serve all purposes required just as well. There is absolutely no reason for spending the money, except an almost historical "fad" of the India House, kept up, the Duke of Argyll says, by delusive reports from India about cost, and by that curious tenacity which corporations often exhibit, which induced the Court of Directors to adhere for years to their trade, in the teeth of demonstration almost mathematical in its completeness that the trade was conducted at a dead loss recouped out of Indian taxes; and made them, when the trade was gone, compensate, elect, and put in every conceivable way their old sea-captains. At last, however, the strange whim has come to an end. The Duke of Argyll would not have the waste, and the Studs are to die out, the Government confining itself in future to the importation of a few thoroughbred or roadster stallions to the best breeding districts, such as the Punjab, Mysore, and Katty war,—a sensible method enough, but one which ought to become very soon unnecessary. The natives, once aware of a profitable market, will breed the animal required fast enough, just as they breed cattle which, in their way, are equalled only by the best efforts of the Lombard breeders. Of course, they can be beaten in England; but what is wanted is not an English 500-guinea horse, but an animal with the requisite bone and endurance, whose ugliness, if he is ugly, does not matter one straw, and whose speed need not be greater than that of the ordinary Indian charger.—*Spectator.*


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